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# SPORTING GUIDE

BIG GAME  
& SMALL.

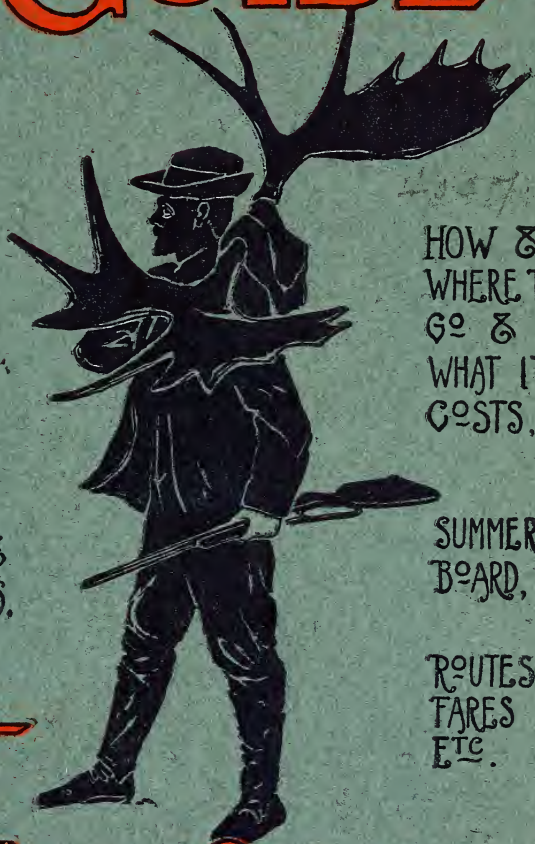
TROUT &  
SALMON.

CAMPING &  
CANOE TRIPS.

HOW &  
WHERE TO  
GO &  
WHAT IT  
COSTS.

SUMMER  
BOARD.

ROUTES  
FARES  
ETC.



to  
NOVA SCOTIA  
by  
EDWARD BRECK

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# SPORTING GUIDE

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TO

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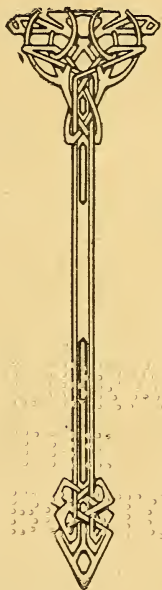
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# NOVA SCOTIA

Published Under the Authority of  
The Maritime Board of Trade.

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EDWARD BRECK, M. A., Ph. D.  
EDITOR



HALIFAX  
THE IMPERIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED  
1909



C. H. Puck  
Jan. 24, 1910.

D. Lat 93

YABEL OLLEN  
ENT 70  
NOTED 70710

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# Preface.

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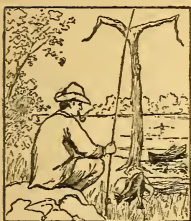
THE Editor having the conviction that the best interests of the Province will be served by a plain, honest recital of its sporting advantages, has endeavored to exclude from the Guide every statement that does not express the exact truth concerning the conditions obtaining. This is done in the belief that high-flown and exaggerated promises are not only dishonest, but dangerous and disadvantageous in the long run, and that Nova Scotia hunting and fishing are of such paramount excellence, so accessible and so inexpensive when compared with other sporting centres, that such questionable methods are unnecessary.

E. B.



# General Introduction.

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THE Province of Nova Scotia, while long known to the few as a sporting paradise, has nevertheless, on account of the almost complete lack of those advertising methods so successfully followed out in many other districts, remained to this day practically a *terra incognita* to the great mass of

non-resident sportsmen.

Its chief advantages may be summed up as follows:

Abundance of game and fish;

Unrivalled facilities for camping and canoeing;

Accessibility;

Cheapness.

In addition may be enumerated the bracing and equable climate, the great historical and literary interest of the Evangeline and other districts, and the excellent opportunities for summer board, without question the cheapest in the world in proportion to what is offered.

In regard to game, it is sufficient to state, that the greatest of the deer family, the moose, was killed last year in every one of the fourteen counties of the mainland save one, and that the species is steadily increasing in numbers, thanks to a stricter carrying out of the game law. The woodcock shooting in Nova Scotia is celebrated, and the ruffed grouse (partridge), the king of game birds, was killed last year in unprecedented numbers, while in the countries to the south of us its gradual decrease has been bitterly mourned. Ducks and geese are abundant in some districts. Bear and wildcat are plentiful, too plentiful in fact, though hard to approach. Hares (rabbits) offer a fine opportunity for the beagles.

As for fishing the simple truth is, that in no country of the world are trout more plentiful nor more gamey, and our variety is the most beautiful of all, the *salvelinus fontinalis*, or speckled brook-trout. There is good salmon-fishing, which is likely to become better still, as public opinion is awakening to the dangerous breaches of the law on the part of the net-fishermen at the mouths of the streams.

In regard to accessibility, a sportsman may leave Boston in the afternoon and be in the moose-country, or on a trout-stream, the next forenoon, if his destination be the southern section, or the next evening in the central sections. This is a fact that will come as a surprise to the majority of Americans, who are used to thinking of Nova Scotia as a nebulous land situated somewhere far away in the frozen north. Actually it lies right under their noses, and is easier and cheaper to reach than extreme northern New England. The peninsular is approached and entered by water, directly from Boston to Yarmouth and Halifax, as well as from St. John, N. B., and by rail from the mainland. Within the Province itself the best hunting and fishing districts are tapped by convenient railway lines. These fortunately, as yet, do not actually run through, and thus injure the wilderness itself, the accessibility to which is enormously facilitated by the complete network of lakes and streams for which Nova Scotia is justly famed. The abundance of these latter makes the country a veritable paradise for canoeists and campers, long and most interesting journeys being possible with few and short portages.

The question of expense is one of the greatest importance to the average sportsman, and here Nova Scotia not only does not fear, but eagerly invites comparison with any hunting and fishing country of the world; as a perusal of the prices and charges given in the body of this guide will make clear. Almost all the items incident to wilderness sport are lower than in countries to the west and north, as, for example, hotel and livery charges, wages of guides and attendants, and hire of canoes, tents and camp-kits. It is a matter of proof that a hunting or fishing expedition in Nova Scotia, with first-class guides and outfit, costs from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than is the case in any other similar district in North America. When it is added that board at the sporting and other summer hotels is correspondingly low in this as yet unspoiled Province, an irresistible appeal is made to the sportsman of moderate means, especially if, as is very often the case, he cares to bring his family with him, either to accompany him into the woods, or to leave them at a near-by inn during his wilderness outing. It is undoubtedly true that, as "trade follows the flag," so the family follows the sportsman, and, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, the custom of bringing the family along is greatly encouraged by the

mild and equable, but peculiarly bracing climate of the evergreen-covered Province. Extremes in temperature may be said hardly to exist, while a day so hot as to entail actual discomfort is a thing of the greatest rarity in the sporting districts. The evenings and nights are invariably cool. Probably owing to its geographical position, surrounded by the ocean's breezes, which reach the farthest point from the sea on any side at a minimum distance of less than 35 miles, serious epidemics are very rare, while even those of a milder nature are practically unknown outside the larger towns. In many districts immunity from hay-fever is complete. Many prominent physicians of the United States have already begun to send their patients to Nova Scotia, on account of its bracing, but mild climate.

Here may be found the charm of the unspoiled woods; here may be heard the rolling drum of the cock "partridge"; here sings as nowhere else in the world that sweetest of all songsters, the peerless hermit-thrush; here booms the nighthawk and laughs the eery loon; here soothe the sleep of the weary the falling of silvery waters and the susurus of the swaying pine.

By no means the least of the charms of our Province lies in the rich historical and literary associations,—the wild tales that cluster about the head of old Blomidon and the phantom chief, Gluscap, the sad and sweet memories of Evangeline and the pleasant land of Grand Pre, the beauties of Digby and the Annapolis Valley's "sea of blossoms" and the splendors of Baddeck and Bras d'Or, the reminiscences of Shelburne where the United Empire loyalists, forsaking their loved homes in the States, planted a new and fleeting colony for the sake of George the King, and the melancholy and eloquent ruins of Louisburg. The south-west shore, with its fine beaches, lovely bays, and grand sport, is becoming very popular with tourists. The Provincial Museum at Halifax and other similar institutions there and throughout the Province are far more interesting than is generally known, while a water carnival at night on the famous North-West Arm of the Capital presents a scene of fairy-like beauty that travellers declare would be difficult to rival in the new world or the old.

Nova Scotia, the pleasant land of green forests, sparkling waters and an ancient culture—come and see whether its sons and daughters may not be proud of it!



6

**Strong Reasons Why You Should Invest****Now****In Nova Scotia****INVEST IN****Agricultural Lands****BECAUSE**

Nearness to the British markets gives farmers special advantages. Farms for sale now at from \$2,000 \$10,000 will double in value in a few years.

**INVEST IN****Horticultural Lands****BECAUSE**

You can buy an acre suitable for fruit-growing for \$15.00, when stocked with first-class bearing trees it will be worth \$1,000. Nova Scotia apples have captured the great London market; some of the 1908 crop sold there at \$5.00 a barrel.

**INVEST IN****Mineral Lands****BECAUSE**

Nova Scotia is the richest mineral province in Canada. Iron, Copper, and Coal beds are practically at tide water. Immense deposits of Coal and Iron lie side by side.

**INVEST IN****Timber Lands****BECAUSE**

As crude timber is now cheap, the lands are lower priced than usual. There are 7,750,000 acres of merchantable timber in the province and lumber quotations will soon reach former figures.

**INVEST IN****Fishing Industry****BECAUSE**

Nova Scotia lies in the midst of 5,600 miles of the best fishing ground in America. Cold storage plants, fast trains and speedy boats enable fresh fish to be marketed in the great cities.

**INVEST IN****New Manufacturies****BECAUSE**

Nova Scotia occupies a strategic position as regards the import of raw materials and the export of the manufactured article. The coal beds provide abundant fuel at reasonable rates.

For list of farms for sale and further particulars respecting the industries of the Province, write

**ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,****Secretary of Industries and Immigration, - HALIFAX, N. S.**

# Nova Scotia.

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NOVA SCOTIA wants not only sportsmen to profit by her great game and fish resources, but she, most of all, desires a good class of immigrants to come and make their homes in her pleasant land, and certainly no young man who contemplates going out into the world to seek his fortune should choose a destination without first investigating the advantages of this Province, which, though they have been less widely advertised than those of the West, will be found to be none the less genuine. Anybody interested in the subject should apply to any Canadian or Nova Scotia bureau or office of immigration for two free pamphlets, one entitled "Nova Scotia, the Country and its People, and the Opportunity it Offers to Other People," and the other, "Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Fertile, Productive Lands," which are published by the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and from which the following facts have been condensed.

The commercial resources of the Province consist mostly in general farming, fruit raising, sheep raising, sea-fisheries, mining, lumbering, manufacturing and the tourist trade, the last-named branch being greatly on the increase.

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## THE COUNTRY DESCRIBED

The Province of Nova Scotia forms a peninsula at the eastern extremity of the Dominion of Canada, and has an area of 21,428 square miles. Its total length is about 350 miles, while the width varies from 50 to 100 miles.

It is almost impossible to describe in a few words this country of Nova Scotia,—there is so great a variety about it. In shape it is a sort of oblong, rounded at the south-western end, more frayed and broken at the north-eastern. This north-eastern end, in fact, is an island,

separated from the rest of the Province by the mile wide Strait of Canso. The front or southern face of the Province, as you see, is broken by many inlets, which make beautiful scenery and are valuable as harbors. But the land for some way behind this is not as a rule worth much. Here are great stretches of wild rolling land, dotted with lakes and streaked with little rivers, and producing little else than trees, berries, wild animals, granite boulders, and a moderate amount of gold. All this sounds more attractive to the sportsman and woodsman than to the farmer; but even here there are many valleys whose great fertility is not used to anything like its full extent. Beyond these central wildernesses, as you descend towards the northern shore of the peninsular—you come out upon a stretch of the most magnificent farming country in the world, already famous for its orchards, and including a large area whose fertility seems inexhaustible. Even the climate, though the country is not large, varies considerably. The Atlantic mists do not penetrate very far inland. In the far north-west the floating ice of the Gulf of St. Lawrence keeps down the temperature in winter and makes the spring late; but summer and autumn are delightful, and there is plenty of sunshine at all times of the year.

Many years ago an American writer, carried away by enthusiasm for this British land, declared: "Herewith I enter the lists as the champion of Nova Scotia. Were I to give a first-class certificate of its general character, I would affirm that it yields a greater variety of products for export than any territory of the globe of the same superficial area. This says a great deal."

And a British writer of our own time, Mr. Zangwill, has described "this Acadia" as "a land of green forests and rosy cheeks; a land of milk and molasses; a land of little hills and great harbors, of rich valleys and lovely lakes, of overflowing rivers and oversurging tides that, with all their menace, did but fertilize the meadows with red silt and alluvial mud."

---

## CLIMATE

The climate of Nova Scotia may be described as similar to that of the northern part of the United States, but sharing neither the excessive heat nor the extreme



cold of the latter. The prevailing winds are the south-west and the north-west. The north, the north-west and west in the summer are cool and dry and in winter cold. The south-west wind is mild and agreeable, though in spring and autumn sometimes stormy. Statistics show that the climate is among the most healthful in the world. The average length of human life is greater in Nova Scotia than in most countries in the temperate zone. There are no diseases peculiar to the country and there are none that are disseminated in an unusual or even notable degree of rapidity or virulence. There are no large shallow lakes and morasses filled with stagnant water, to render the air at all unwholesome; the nature of the country's surface and the nearness of every part of it to the open sea, render that air remarkably pure.

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### GENERAL NOTES

Professor F. C. Sears, of the Provincial College of Agriculture at Truro, who is an expert in the matter, has lately made this statement:—"I believe the fruit industry of this Province offers excellent investments for at least two classes of men coming here as settlers: first, to those who come with a capital of, say, £2,000 or £3,000 sterling, and can therefore buy orchards already in bearing, which will yield a good interest on their investment from the start; and second, to those of lesser means who come with a few hundred pounds and buy up unimproved lands and develop these. Lands suitable for this latter purpose can be had for from \$10 per acre upwards. By setting such lands with apple trees and then interplanting with plums and small fruits, a plantation is quickly established on a paying basis. Strawberries will give returns the next year after planting, and two crops are usually taken from each area planted. Raspberries, blackberries, currants, and gooseberries, require a year or two longer to yield profitable returns, but the apple-trees, which are to constitute the permanent value of the plantation, should give working expenses in ten years or less, and by fifteen years should yield a good profit."

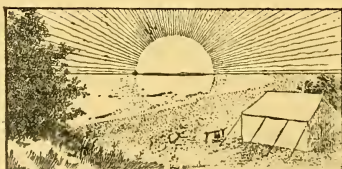
Few parts of America offer better inducements to one interested in sheep, than Nova Scotia. The Province abounds in rolling, well-watered and well-shaded pastures, where sheep of the highest quality can be raised

most satisfactorily. The quality of lamb and mutton is much superior to that raised further inland, and as a result these products realize splendid prices and are largely sought by buyers from the United States and elsewhere. Although considerable numbers are shipped away, yet, as often transpires, the local market is far from supplied, especially in the early spring and during the winter months. The quality of wool produced under Nova Scotian conditions is also much above the average.

So many sources of employment are open for good men in Nova Scotia that efficient help is scarce and good wages are always available for men who understand farm or, in fact, any kind of work. Wages on the farm run from £3 to £7 a month, with board and lodging. Social distinctions are not so marked as in European countries, so that the hired man has a much better opportunity for social intercourse and to learn the essentials of farm management.

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, and among the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia takes first rank. It is a crop that is never-failing, and it is this fact that has made the name of the sea-girt province justly celebrated as a fishing resort since the discovery of the New World. The entire sea coast of the Maritime Provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,600 miles, which is more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland. Over this immense area, Nova Scotia fishermen hold sway,—a sway that has frequently been disputed, but never wrested from them.

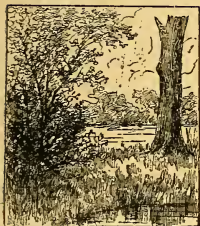
The fisheries of Canada were worth to the Dominion during the year 1906, \$26,279,485. Nova Scotia claimed as her share \$7,799,160, nearly one-third of the whole Canadian catch.



# Hints to Visiting Sportsmen

BY AN AMERICAN.

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It is said that "manners begin at home," and there is a class of sporting men who certainly seem to leave them there when they go out of their native state to fish or hunt or camp. Of this species of pseudo-sportsman the author of "The Way of the Woods" says:

"He is the man who fails to put out his camp-fires; who fills his creel with fingerlings; who pots robins and blackbirds and afterwards boasts of his slaughter; who shoots and catches more than he needs of game and fish; who leaves his camping-grounds in a filthy condition; who, in a word, inscribes on his banner the arch-selfish motto of Louis XV., 'After us the deluge!' He is truly a disgusting sight in the eyes of the genuine woodsman and nature-lover."

He is also the kind of man who thinks it clever, whenever he crosses the frontier, to make the flag of his country ridiculous by flaunting it in the face of his hosts. Fortunately for mankind, this kind of man always loses, for among sportsmen there is but one rule: courtesy and consideration carry one farther in a foreign country than their opposites. To the inhabitant of Europe or America coming here for the first time I can say, that, though by nature not particularly demonstrative, Nova Scotians, and all classes of them, are among the most modest and kind-hearted people in the world. It is certainly, in nine cases out of ten, the visitor's own fault if he fails to get on with them.

Obviously the first duty of the non-resident sportsman is to make himself familiar with the game and fishing laws of the country where he finds himself, and to respect these scrupulously. Nor should he confine himself to the game field, but refrain as well from destroying song birds and other harmless creatures, and needless cutting and slashing of standing timber. Above all he



should most carefully heed the rules against setting fires, being sure that every match is quite out before being thrown away, and extinguishing thoroughly, by means of water, every camp-fire. The setting of forest-fires, even unwittingly, is now severely punished by the Nova Scotia law.

The Game Act of 1908 prohibits the carrying of firearms by non-residents unless duly licensed in the season. It is almost sure, however, that in future, miniature rifles and pistols of no larger calibre than 22 will be allowed, as this shuts out all shot-guns and large rifles. But visitors are warned to make inquiries concerning the law before bringing firearms with them, in spite of the fact that during the past year the law was not enforced, a fact which is a good argument for its abolition. Those carrying small rifles may find in Secs. 2 and 25 of the Game Act a list of animals and birds that may not be killed. It will be seen that no fur-bearing animals may be shot in the fishing season, nor any beaver, sea-gull or "spruce partridge" (Canada grouse) at any time. Hares (rabbits) may not be killed or trapped until November.

What then, aside from a target, may the sportsman in summer use his weapon on? He has the choice of bears, wildcats, raccoons (very rare), skunks, otters, weasles, woodchucks (rare), foxes, porcupines, hawks, owls (great-horned and barred, or "cat-owls"), rats, etc. Otters should, however, not be killed before November, in spite of their non-protection by the law, because earlier their fur is of no value, and they should be left to the native trapper, whose choicest prizes they are. Soft-hearted people object to killing the gentle and apparently inoffensive porcupine, but it is a firmly established fact that this animal does vast damage to forest trees, and his taking off is therefore quite justifiable, even meritorious, and several states even offer a bounty for it. The fact that its liver is delicious when roasted, either with or without bacon, may serve to assuage somewhat the indignation of the tender-hearted.

Calf-moose with their mothers are often met with in the wilderness, and, as the mothers invariably run away, the temptation to catch and fondle the droll and awkward little calves is all but irresistible; but the writer has come to the conclusion that to handle a calf-moose without gloves means in most cases its death, as



the mother, if she returns to it, is very apt to avoid it, on account of the hated smell of man, long enough to starve it. The best plan is not to disturb the family at all. In any case do not touch the calves with the bare hand.

Visiting sportsmen, especially those who are seeking a wholesome and inexpensive summer home for their families, should give Nova Scotia a trial. They will find that, when they themselves are in the wilderness, they may leave their wives and children among surroundings by no means so primitive as they perhaps have imagined. There are many excellent country inns, which, while making no pretense to be in any manner fashionable, offer good food and clean and comfortable beds. The climate is grand, especially for children, as the rosy cheeks, keen appetites and sound sleep of the youngsters will soon prove. Visitors will be surprised to find what a high class of tourists now frequent these places. But if there is any hesitancy on the part of the sportsman to leave his family on the very edge of the wilderness, the larger towns possess comfortable hotels which provide excellent board at very reasonable rates, and the Province abounds in features of historic and scenic interest, so that, if the family prefers to travel about while the head of the house is in the woods, they can use their time most pleasantly and profitably in visiting pretty Yarmouth, the peerless Annapolis Valley, a veritable paradise in the apple-blossom season or at any time, the Evangeline country, old Blomidon, the picturesque capital, Halifax, the rocky southern coast, or the Island of Cape Breton, with its far-famed beauties of land and water, and its rich historical associations.

By all means bring the family along, for Nova Scotia offers the most satisfactory vacation for the smallest outlay.

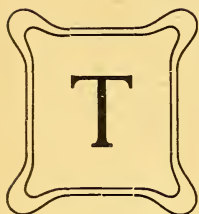
In regard both to guides, outfits and summer-board, it is well to apply in good time, as the best guides and pleasantest rooms are usually engaged well in advance.

In addressing letters to Nova Scotia never forget to add the county, as the names of small places are often duplicated in several counties.

Sportsmen should not go to backwoods places expecting to find a choice of fishing-tackle and ammunition there. All this should be brought along or purchased in the large towns.

# Game Laws of Nova Scotia

---



THE following synopsis of the "Game Act" of Nova Scotia contains the essentials of the law. Copies of the entire Game Act may be obtained from the Chief Game Commissioner at Halifax, or any game-inspector or warden, as well as from any officer of the "People's Game, Fish and Forest Protective Association," from the several tourists' committees, etc. Every non-resident should be provided with a copy of the Game Act of the current year.

## INTERPRETATION.

The expression "game" means and includes moose, caribou, red deer, American elk, beaver, hares, wild rabbits, minks and animals valuable only for their fur (except otters, skunks, wood-chuck, raccoons, weasels, bears, wolves, loupceviers, wildeats, foxes, rats, and mice), Canada grouse (commonly called spruce partridge), ruffed grouse (commonly called birch partridge), pheasants, blackcock, capercailzie, ptarmigan, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, snipe, curlew, plover, blue-winged ducks, teal, quail, wood ducks, wild geese, brant, herons, bitterns, yellow legs, sand pipers, beach birds, and all waders, American scoter or black coot, surf scoter, or sea coot, American eider and king eider (commonly called sea ducks), harlequin duck (commonly called lords and ladies), old squaw, whistler, American scaup duck and lesser scaup duck (commonly called blue-bills), white-winged coot, loon, gulls (all species), least tern, stormy petrel, gannets, American widigeon;

The expression "big game" means and includes moose, caribou and deer;

The expression "resident" means any person having his domicile and permanent or ordinary residence in the Province of Nova Scotia;

The expression "non-resident" means any person not having his domicile and permanent or ordinary residence in the Province of Nova Scotia.

#### AS TO MAMMALS.

No person shall kill, take or hunt, or pursue with intent to kill or take:—

(a) Any moose, except between the first day of October \* in any year and the first day of the following December;

(b) Any calf moose, under the age of one year, at any time;

(c) Any moose in the Island of Cape Breton before the first day of October, A. D. 1915;

(d) Any caribou or deer before the first day of October, A. D. 1912.

No person, after having killed or taken, in any year or season, one moose, shall, in the same year or season, kill, take, hunt, shoot at, or pursue with intent to kill or take, any moose.

If a moose be killed or taken by two or more persons hunting or pursuing it in company, or at the same time, each of such persons, who, by shooting at it or otherwise, shall have attempted to kill or wound such moose, shall be deemed to have killed or taken it within the meaning of this section. (Penalty for violating any section above, \$50 to \$200.)

Any person who kills a moose shall carry or cause to be carried, the flesh thereof out of the woods within seven days thereafter. (Penalty: \$25 to \$100.)

No person shall make or set, or attempt to make or set, any snare, trap, pit or other device or contrivance for the killing or taking of moose.

Every person who kills a moose shall, within ten days thereafter, send to the Chief Game Commissioner, by registered post, a notice in writing, signed by such person, stating his address and when and where he killed such moose, and whether it is a bull or cow.

No person shall sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession:—

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\*At the time of going to press it seems probable that the dates of the Moose season will be changed to "Sept. 20 (or 22) to Nov. 20 (or 22)," beginning with the season of 1909. (See Section on Moose Hunting for later information.)

Any green moose skin or fresh moose meat, or any part of the carcase of a moose, whether killed in the Province or elsewhere, between the tenth day of December in any year and the first day of October following. (Penalty: \$25 to \$50.)

No person shall bring or send the carcase of a moose, or any part thereof, whether killed in this Province or elsewhere, to any city, town, village or other place for sale, until—

(a) the person who killed the moose shall have gone before a justice or warden and made an affidavit, setting forth the time, place and manner of killing of such moose, that it was not snared or otherwise illegally taken, that it was killed by the person making the affidavit, and that it was the only moose killed by him during the season; and

(b) such person shall have exhibited to the justice or warden taking such affidavit, for examination by him, the skin of the neck and the four legs of such moose, and shall have delivered to such justice or warden such four legs to be dealt with as hereinafter provided; and shall have received a certificate to this effect. (Penalty: \$25 to \$50.)

No person shall hunt, chase or kill, or pursue with intent to kill or take, any moose, caribou or deer, with dogs.

Any person may lawfully kill any dog found hunting, chasing or pursuing any moose, caribou or deer.

When any person is hunting with dogs any mammal or bird which it is not unlawful to hunt or pursue with dogs, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by this section if any such dogs track, hunt, or kill any moose, caribou or deer. (Penalty: \$50 to \$100.)

No person shall kill, or pursue with intent to kill, or shall snare, trap or take any hare or wild rabbit save from the first day of November in any year to the first day of the following March. (Penalty: \$10 to \$30.)

No person shall take or kill, or pursue with intent to kill, or have in his possession any mink, or set or maintain any snare or trap for mink, between the first day of March and the first day of November in any year. (Penalty: \$10 to \$30.)

No person shall at any time hunt, trap or kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any beaver, or buy or sell, or



have in his possession the skin or any part of the carcase of any beaver. (Penalty, \$10 to \$30.)

No person shall take or kill, or pursue with intent to take or kill, any mammal valuable only for its fur, as to which no special provision is made by this Act (except the bear, the wolf, the loup-cervier, the wildcat, the skunk, the raccoon, the woodchuck, the otter, the weasel, the rat and the fox), between the first day of April and the first day of November in any year.

No person shall hunt or pursue with dogs any of the mammals included in the definition of game in this Act, between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year; and any person may lawfully kill any dog found so hunting.

#### AS TO BIRDS.

No person shall take, hunt or kill, or attempt to take, hunt or kill, or shall have in his possession, whether killed in this Province or elsewhere:—

(a) any ruffed grouse (commonly called birch partridge), except between the first day of October in any year and the first day of November following;

(b) any pheasant, blackcock, capercailzie, Canada grouse (commonly called spruce partridge), or chucker partridge, at any time;

(c) any bird included under the definition of game in this Act, not elsewhere in this section mentioned (except wild geese, brant, or those birds named in section 2, clause (a), after the word "waders,") between the first day of March in any year and the first day of September following.

In the County of Cumberland the open season for blue-winged duck shall extend to the first day of May in any year.

No person shall in one and the same day shoot and kill more than five ruffed grouse (commonly called birch partridge), nor more than fifteen woodcock.

No person shall hunt or kill any bird included under the definition of game in this Act (except blue-winged duck) before sunrise or after sunset.

Except in this Act otherwise provided, no person shall take, have in possession, buy or sell, any egg of any bird included under the definition of game in this Act, or destroy or disturb the nest of any such bird.

No snare, net or trap shall be set at any season of the year, for any bird included in the definition of game in this Act.

No person shall take or catch with a net or kill or attempt to kill, with a device known as a punt gun or a swivel, or use any artificial light or flambeau for the capture or destruction of any bird included in the definition of game in this Act.

No person shall—

(a) kill or sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession when dead, any woodpecker, swallow, marten, robin, thrush, sparrow, blue-bird, or any other of the small birds and birds of song which frequent gardens, fields or clearings, or

(b) trap, snare, or otherwise take alive, or sell or offer for sale while alive, any bird mentioned in the next preceding clause, or

(c) take or destroy any nest or egg of any such bird. (Penalty for any violation of laws protecting birds: \$10 to \$50.)

#### GENERAL.

Any mammal or bird mentioned in this Act may be killed or taken at any time for the purpose of scientific investigation, and the eggs of any bird may be procured for the purpose of propagation, provided that in each case a special license signed by the Provincial Secretary has been first obtained from the Provincial Secretary's office.

Except as in this Act otherwise provided, no person shall take, or keep in captivity, any live mammal or bird included under the definition of game in this Act.

No person shall hunt, take, or kill, or pursue with intent to take or kill, any mammal or bird included in the definition of game in this Act, on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday.

Any live game, or the carcase, or any portion thereof, or the green hide or pelt, nest or eggs of any game which is the subject of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited and may be seized on sight by any warden or constable; and the same shall be disposed of as in this Act provided.

Any snare, trap, net, punt-gun, swivel or any device for artificial lighting, or other illegal contrivance



A NOVA SCOTIA TROPHY—(From "The Way of the Woods.")





for taking or killing game, which may be found set or being used by any person hunting or snaring game, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited and may be seized on sight by any warden or constable; and the same shall be disposed of as in this Act provided.

Any gun or other firearm found in the possession of any unlicensed non-resident in or upon any forest or other place frequented by game, may be seized on sight by any warden or constable; and the same shall be disposed of as in this Act provided. (Amended so as not to apply to rifles of not over .22 calibre.)

Any trap, snare or net which may be found set or being used by any person hunting or snaring any animal or bird, contrary to the provisions of this Act, may be lawfully seized and destroyed by any person; and any mammal or bird found alive therein may lawfully be set free.

### LICENSES.

The Provincial Secretary or any Commissioner or Warden or other person authorized by the Provincial Secretary, may issue licenses as follows:—

(a) authorizing a non-resident to hunt and kill game and to carry firearms for that purpose within the Province. Such license shall be called a "non-resident's license," and the fee payable therefor shall be \$30;

(b) authorizing a resident to hunt and kill woodcock and English snipe outside of the County in which he resides. Such license shall be called a "bird license," and the fee payable therefor shall be \$5;

(c) authorizing a person registered as a guide under the provisions of this Act to accompany in the woods, as a guide, any person hunting or intending to hunt game. Such license shall be called a "guide's license" and the fee payable therefor shall be \$2.

Every such license shall be in force from the day on which it is issued until the first day of August then next ensuing, and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other enactment for the preservation of game in force in the province during the time for which such license is granted.

Every holder of a license under the provisions of this Act shall produce the same when required to do so by any justice of the peace, warden or constable.

No person shall be entitled to a license to accompany in the woods, as a guide, any person hunting or intending to hunt game, unless he is a resident, and until he shall have registered as a guide in the office of the Chief Game Commissioner, and a certificate of such registration been granted to him under the hand of the said Chief Game Commissioner, which certificate may be obtained by the person so requiring to be registered upon his filing in the said office of the Chief Game Commissioner an application containing such particulars as the Commissioners may think proper; such application to be on a printed form to be obtained from the office of Chief Game Commissioner or any warden.

Except as in this Act otherwise provided, no non-resident shall kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any game, or enter any forest or other place frequented by game for the purpose of hunting or killing the same, or carry any gun, or other firearm of larger calibre than .22 into or upon any such forest or place, at any time of the year, without first having obtained a non-resident's license. (Penalty: \$50 to \$200.)

No non-resident, without first having obtained a non-resident's license, shall accompany as companion, servant or otherwise, any other non-resident, whether licensed or not, who is engaged in killing or pursuing with intent to kill, any game, or who has entered any forest or other place frequented by game for the purpose of hunting or killing the same.

No person shall act as hunter, guide or companion to any non-resident, when such person, without having taken out a license therefor, is engaged in killing or pursuing with intent to kill any game or has entered any forest or other place frequented by game for the purpose of hunting or killing the same. (Penalty: \$50 to \$200.)

No person, not then holding an unexpired guide's license, shall accompany in the woods as hunter or guide, for hire, any person hunting or intending to hunt game, and no licensed guide shall at the same time guide, or be employed by more than two hunters.

No non-resident, whether holding a non-resident's license or not, shall hunt any game, or enter any forest or other place for the purpose of hunting, fishing or camping, without being accompanied by a guide holding an unexpired guide's license.

No resident shall hunt, take or kill any Woodcock or English Snipe outside of the County in which he resides without first having obtained a bird license.

Any non-resident owner of real property in the Province on which municipal rates of not less than thirty dollars yearly have been rated and paid, shall be entitled to a non-resident's license upon payment of a fee of five dollars therefor and production of a certificate signed by the Municipal Treasurer or Collector of rates that such rates have been paid for the current year in which the application for such license is made.

Any officer of His Majesty's Army or Navy stationed within the Province and not otherwise domiciled therein, shall be entitled to a non-resident's license upon the payment of a fee of five dollars therefor.

### EXPORT OF GAME PROHIBITED.

No person shall, at any time or in any manner export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, any of the mammals or birds included under the definition of game, or any portion of such mammals or birds, excepting under a special permit from the Provincial Secretary, and then only in the case of live mammals or birds, for the purpose of propagation, and of mounted heads and dressed skins; provided, however, that the lawful holder of a non-resident's license shall be allowed to take with him on leaving the Province, the head and the skin and remainder of the carcase of one moose shot by himself.

NOTE:—In future a game-tag will probably be issued with each license, enabling game to be exported without being accompanied by the sportman.

Any person taking away any such moosehead or skin, or remainder of such carcase, who does not, upon the demand of a warden or constable, produce his license or satisfactorily account for the non-production thereof, is guilty of a violation of this section.

Any person taking away any moose-head or the skin or any part of the carcase of a moose, under the provisions of this section, is required, upon demand of any warden or constable, to furnish a declaration under "The Canada Evidence Act" that the moose, the head or other portion of which he is taking, was killed by himself personally.

Any game, or portion thereof, attempted to be exported contrary to the provisions of this section, may be seized by any warden or constable, and when so seized shall be forfeited and disposed of as provided in this Act.

Every prosecution under this Act shall be begun within twelve months from the date of the offence, and not after; but such limitation shall not run during the absence of the offender from the Province.

Whenever by this Act it is made an offence to do any act without holding a license therefor, the onus in any prosecution shall be upon the person charged of proving that he was the holder of the license required by this Act.

In any prosecution for an offence under section 40 of this Act, the onus shall be upon the defendant of proving that the person for whom he was acting as guide was, at the time of the alleged offence, the holder of the license required by this Act, or that such person was a resident.

In any prosecution for an offence under section 39 of this Act, the onus shall be upon the person charged of proving that he was a resident.

Any person found hunting or pursuing game, or having a gun or other firearm in or upon any forest or other place frequented by game, who shall refuse to state his name and place of residence on demand of any warden or constable, shall be deemed to be a non-resident.

Every person who wilfully refuses to furnish information or wilfully furnishes false information, to a warden or constable, respecting the existence of, or the place of concealment or storage of, any game, or the carcase, or any portion thereof, or the green hide or pelt of such game, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act.

Any person who assaults any warden or constable when such officer is engaged in the discharge of any duty under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act.

Any person who obstructs or interferes with any warden or constable, in the discharge of any duty under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act.



# Fishery Regulations of Canada.

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THE laws in reference to game come within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, while the fishery regulations are made and controlled by the Dominion Government. For the convenience of sportsmen we publish the following synopsis of the fishery regulations:

No person, other than a British subject, shall angle for any sporting fish, without having first obtained from the local fishery officer an angler's permit, costing \$5, but if a foreigner remains at least 30 consecutive days on Canadian soil and employs Canadian boats and boatmen, he shall be exempt from paying this fee. (See under "Trout-Fishing.") The permit must always be shown at the request of a fishery officer.

No angler shall use more than one line or three hooks at once.

No trout under 6 inches in length may be kept, nor any salmon or grilse under 3 lbs. in weight.

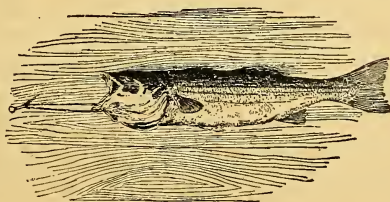
Open season for trout and land-locked salmon: April 1 to October 1.

Open season for salmon: February 1 to August 15. Sunday fishing prohibited.

No fishing through the ice for game-fish is allowed, except by special permit (fee 50c.) from the Minister of Marine.

Trout may be taken with hook and line only.

25 lbs. of trout may be exported by person catching them, if the shipment is accompanied by a certificate from the local fishery agent, or station agent, if the fishery agent is not conveniently found, to the effect that the fish were caught by the exporter.



# Protection Against Forest Fires.

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IN the General Introduction mention was made of the great importance of the utmost care in the treatment of fires. The following extracts from the Nova Scotia "Law relating to the Protection of the Woods Against Fires" will show how severely the Provincial Government punishes offenders against it. And it is well to remember that experience has already proved the law to be very much bite, and not all bark, as many delinquents know to their cost.

The regulations which affect sportsmen directly are as follows:

Section 2. Every person who,—

(a) Sets out, light or starts, or causes to be set out, lighted or started, any fire in or near any woods, except for the purpose of clearing land, cooking, obtaining warmth, or for some industrial purpose, or

(b) Makes or starts, or causes to be made or started, a fire for the purpose of clearing land without exercising and observing every reasonable care and precaution in the making and starting of such fire, and in the managing of and caring for and controlling the same after it has been made and started, in order to prevent the same from spreading and burning up the trees, shrubs or plants surrounding, adjoining or in the neighborhood of, the place where it has been so made and started, or

(c) Between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of December makes or starts or causes to be made or started, a fire in or near the woods, or upon any island, for cooking or obtaining warmth, or for any industrial purpose, without observing the following precautions, that is to say:—

(i) Selecting a locality in the neighborhood in which there is the smallest quantity of dead wood,

branches, brushwood, dry leaves, resinous trees, heath, peat, turf, dry moss or vegetable matter of any kind;

(ii) Clearing the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all dead wood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves, resinous trees, heath, peat, turf, dry moss and other vegetable matter from the soil within a distance of ten feet from the fire in every direction;

(iii) Exercising and observing every reasonable care to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguishing the same before quitting the place, or

(d) Throws or drops any burning match, ashes of a pipe, lighted cigar, or any other burning substance, or who discharges any firearm in the woods, barrens, fields, or other place where there is vegetable matter, if he neglects completely to extinguish, before leaving the spot, the fire of such match, ashes of a pipe or cigar, wadding of the firearm, or other burning substance, or

(e) Makes, lights or starts, or causes to be made, lighted or started, a fire on any land not owned by himself, or does not prevent any fire made, lighted or started on his own land from extending to land not owned by him, shall be liable to a penalty of *not less than twenty dollars nor more than four hundred dollars* for each offence.

#### Section 14,—

Every person who makes, lights or starts, or causes to be made, lighted or started a fire on any land not owned by himself, or does not prevent any fire made, lighted or started on his own land from extending to land not owned by him shall, if such fire so extend, in every case forfeit double damages to the crown or private person, as the case may be, injured by such fire. If it is established that such fire spread in consequence of his negligence, such damages shall be in addition to any penalties imposed by this chapter.

Sportsmen are informed that the law makes it "the special duty," not only of the forest-rangers, but also of councillors, magistrates, justices of the peace, and other municipal officers and officers under the Game Act, to enforce the provisions and requirements of the fire law. This means that all guides are *ex officio* forest-rangers, and therefore responsible for the good conduct in this respect of the parties in their charge.

It is incredible how difficult it often is to extinguish thoroughly a camp-fire in very dry weather, or when the ground is composed wholly or even partly of turf. Stamping out is sometimes not sufficient, and should always be supplemented by many pails of water until the ground is completely drenched. No matches or tobacco should be thrown down in the woods until the burning mass has not only quite ceased to glow, but has been absolutely pinched or stamped out. Wind-matches, or so-called fuzees, are particularly dangerous, as they hold their fire inside for a long time though appearing to be quite out.





# Guides.

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IN Nova Scotia the law does not allow a non-resident to "hunt any game, or enter any forest or other place for the purpose of hunting, fishing or camping, without being accompanied by a guide holding an unexpired guide's license." This law is not generally interpreted as preventing visitors from going out alone for a day's fishing, but they may not camp for a night without employing a guide, not only a guide, but a *licensed* guide. Nova Scotians are reminded that, according to Sec. 41, even resident sportsmen may not employ for hire, any other person as hunter or guide than one holding a guide's license.

The law has been made stricter on account of a certain class of irresponsible persons, whose carelessness has led to forest fires, illegal killing of game, and other sins against the law of the land. It falls rather heavily upon the really responsible and competent sportsman who wishes to "go it alone," but he will yield gracefully to necessity, the more easily because the guides of this Province are uniformly a splendid set of fellows with whom it is a pleasure to share a tent or a canoe. "It is different in the old world, where people are frightfully apprehensive of losing caste by hobnobbing with their servants and huntsmen. The guides of the north woods are in almost all cases as much companions as servants. They keep their places and are respectful, but they are, with few exceptions, men of a certain independence of character and know their own worth; they value their self-respect to the point of sensitiveness. The man who is afraid of losing dignity by helping his guide in the duties of camp life would be a ridiculous, not to say contemptible figure on this side of the Atlantic." (From "The Way of the Woods.")

Employers should not forget that, according to the Game Act, licensed guides are *ex officio* game wardens, and as such are required to see that law is not trans-

gressed, and to report any transgression to the authorities, on pain of losing their licenses. But, since guides, like other men, are but human, and naturally dislike to make themselves disagreeable to their employers, it is obvious that it is the sportsman's duty not to make his guide a party to any breach of the law, either by persisting in taking more fish or game than the legal limit, killing protected animals and birds, or in any other manner.

Like other classes of men, guides differ in experience and in aptitude. Some, in the better known districts, have their own tents, camp-kits, canoes or boats, while others possess none of these. In any case it is always well to make careful inquiries concerning this point. Such inquiries may be addressed either to the Chief Game Commissioner's office in Halifax; the secretaries of the People's Game and Fish Association, or its branches; to the secretaries of the Guides' Association or its branches; the secretaries of the Tourists' Associations; or to any game warden; all these addresses being contained in this Guide. The editor will also be willing to answer all questions, and to recommend guides to good fishing and hunting grounds. (Address, Annapolis Royal, N. S.)

It is well also to apply in good time, as the best guides are naturally well-known and are apt to be engaged somewhat before the beginning of the season. This is especially important in regard to moose-hunting, as good moose-hunting guides are rarer than those for fishing. Guides are, however, in general, averse to engaging themselves a long time in advance, on account of some unfortunate experiences in this line, with the result that the men have, sometimes at the last moment, found themselves without employment, it being too late to find other engagements. For this reason it is expected that, if a guide is engaged beforehand, the engaging sportsman will be responsible for at least ten days' wages in case he fails to come, or for the time of the engagement, in case this is less than ten days.

The wages of the different guides will be found in the chapters under the general heading "Where to Go," as well as information regarding the questions of provisions, outfits, approach to grounds, etc. The charges for all these will be found to be less than in other sporting countries, and their quality excellent. The employer

always pays for his guide's food, the charge averaging 50 cents per day. As a rule, guides charge 50 cents a day more for hunting than for fishing.

In regard to places to buy tackles, firearms, etc., readers are referred to the advertising pages, no advertisements having been accepted from any but reliable firms.

As the licensing of guides is a comparatively new thing in Nova Scotia, no doubt there will be additions to the ranks during the next few years, but visitors should remember that only guides holding licenses are allowed to accompany non-residents into the woods.

A guide may not guide more than two persons at one time. The most convenient way is for each person to have a guide and canoe to himself.

### THE NOVA SCOTIA GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

THE Game Act of 1908 made all registered and licensed guides *ex officio* game wardens, thus giving them a legal and dignified status. At about the same time the Guides' Association was formed in Yarmouth, and a little later a branch in Annapolis County, with the avowed objects:

(a) To obtain for the licensed guides of this Province, who are members of this Association, the greatest benefits possible from the pursuit of their profession.

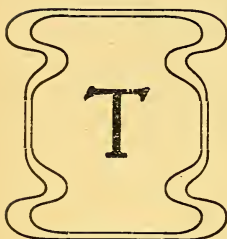
(b) To prevent illegal killing, and to advocate such legislation as their experience leads them to believe is conducive to the better protection and increase of our Game Birds, Animals and Fish.

(c) To co-operate with other Game Associations in carrying out the above objects.

The two branches already flourishing have done a great deal of good in arousing the guides to their own interests, and in educating them to a sense of the necessity of game, fish and forest protection. Other branches are now forming, and a central organization will soon be called into existence, so that the time is not far distant when the licensed guides of Nova Scotia will be as well organized as those of Maine. Guides wishing to join the Association should communicate with the secretaries of either the Yarmouth or the Annapolis Royal branches. The membership fee is only 50 cents a year.

# Game, Fish and Forest Organizations.

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THE "Nova Scotia Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society," organized in Halifax in the early fifties of the preceding century, boasts of being the oldest game organization in North America that has had a continuous existence. To its efforts the sportsmen of to-day owe the privileges they now enjoy with rod and gun. Many good men and true have been members of it, but most prominent for the past score of years has been the name of its venerable secretary, Mr. George Piers. When our moose were threatened with extermination owing to the pursuing of this game with hounds, the Society brought about the suppression of this practice, and saved the Province this greatest sporting asset. But the apparatus of the Society failed to keep pace with the increase of hunters armed with modern repeating rifles, and a lack of funds for properly patrolling the woods caused the game-law to be set at defiance to such an extent that many complaints were heard all over the country, owing to which, in the year 1908, the Government took the administration of the Game Act out of the hands of the Game Society and placed it in those of a Commission under the Chief Game Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Knight. Just before this (1906) a new and vigorous organization sprang up in the several counties under the name of the "People's Fish, Game and Forest Protective Association," the membership of which has increased marvellously, and which has proved a mighty influence in the protection of forests, fish and game. Its formation was due to the efforts of Mr. H. Dwight Ruggles of Annapolis Royal, who acted as its president for the first years of its existence. At present nearly every county has a flourishing branch of this Associa-



tion, while the old Game Society still exists, with its headquarters in Halifax. The secretary of the "People's Association" is Mr. Frank W. Russell, Dartmouth, (office in Halifax).

The "Nova Scotia Guides' Association" may also justly be called a protective union, as its members are fully alive to the importance of the preservation of fish and game and forest. It has at present two very strong branches, those of Yarmouth and Annapolis Counties, while others are forming.

The several lumbermen's associations of the Province have, of course, the cause of forest protection at heart, and are for the most part also eager to protect game and fish.

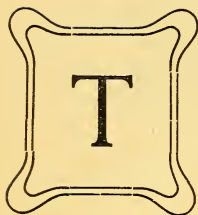


## PART II.

# Angling.

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### FRESH WATER FISHING



THE two great game fishes of Nova Scotia are the Atlantic *salmon* (*salmo salar*), and the speckled or *brook trout* (*salvelinus fontinalis*). Large *toque* (*salvelinus namaycush*), or lake-trout, are found in several lakes, as in Nine-Mile Lake, Lunenburg County. A land-locked variety of the salmon, the *Sebago salmon* (*salmo salar sebago*), is found in some waters, as Grand Lake and Beaver Bank Lake in Halifax County. The *sea-trout* is merely the brook-trout that has run down to the sea, and there waxed large and grown silvery in hue. There are traditions that other varieties of trout have in former times been placed in our waters, but, if so, they have fortunately failed to maintain themselves among our far finer and handsomer native trout, which needs no improvement. White and yellow perch, eels and chub abound.

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### SALMON FISHING

Nova Scotia was once famous for her salmon-streams, and such rivers as the Medway, Mersey, St. Mary's, Margaree, Tusket, Salmon, Petite Riviere, Tangier, Mira and others, still offer really excellent sport, which is sure to increase in quality with the greater care in the preservation of the fish that our authorities have now determined upon. Many other good streams, the names of which will be found in the section entitled "Where to Go," will also, under the new system, resume their importance, so that one may prophesy that in a short time the Province will vie with any in the world in this magnificent sport.

*Tackle*:—The length and weight of a salmon-rod is a matter of taste. In Great Britain rods run bigger

than on this side of the ocean, where a 15-foot rod of good make is considered heavy enough for any fish, many using lighter ones. Split bamboo is about the best material, but greenheart is much cheaper and makes a fine rod. Old fishermen usually carry two, or even three, sizes of the same fly, to use according to the condition of the water and the caprices of the fish. The usual varieties are good killers here, though every locality has its favorites, many being made by local guides. If there is time the local authorities should be consulted in advance about the best killers on a given water. In regard to lines, reels and gaff, the tackle-dealers may be trusted, in case the angler is not sufficiently conversant with this subject. Excellent books on the subject are "Salmon Fishing," by J. J. Hardy, of the well-known English family, and "The American Salmon-Fisherman," by H. P. Wells, published by Harper Brothers, New York. "The Way of the Woods" also contains the necessary information.

Salmon rise to the fly in Nova Scotia as early as the first week in February, but the best season is apt to be in May and June. The grilse come later perhaps. One should always inquire in advance about a given stream.

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### LAND-LOCKED SALMON

This gamey fish is found in a few lakes of the Province, notably Grand Lake and Beaver Bank Lake, in Halifax County, and others mentioned in our Directory. They are taken with a bright fly in the early season, but later more often with a minnow or spoon. A grilse-rod or stout trout-rod, will handle them, but the leader should be of good quality and heavy. They are usually netted, less often gaffed, at the end of the flight.

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### TROUT FISHING.

Many conditions combine to make Nova Scotia an ideal trout fishing country, such as the extensive waterways and literally innumerable lakes, the uniform coolness of the water combined with the richness in insect life, and the fact that, though in former times cruelly maltreated by the lumbermen, our

forests to a very great extent still stand, thus preserving the water-supply, which experience shows us must decrease and even disappear with the cutting down of the trees. At last the lumber dealers are alive to the benefits of economic forestry, and the Government to the evident fact that our streams and lakes must be yearly restocked with fingerlings of both salmon and trout.

Feed conditions in this Province do not favor the growth of gigantic trout, one of three pounds being a rarity, but nature has made up by giving us a never-ending supply of good fish, ranging from 1-4 lb. up to 3 lbs., the average in the best waters being between 3-4 and 1 lb. in weight, which any experienced fisherman will acknowledge to be very large. This may not sound so grand as some of the promises of the advertising folders, but it is *literally true*, and the statement can be added that Nova Scotia yields to no country in the world in the number of trout that can be taken by hook and line at any part of the open season.

*Sept. 30.* SEASON:—The trout-fishing season opens by law on April 1, and ends on ~~August 31.~~ Fishing through the ice for trout is prohibited, a fact which prevents much fishing before middle of April, as the ice does not commonly go out of the lakes before that date, though exceptions occur. Fishing is at the height of excellence about May 1 or soon after, and continues fine until July, when it falls off somewhat, on account of the trout seeking the cooler waters of the lakes and pools. Nevertheless there is no time, even in the hot weather (which with us is not hot from an American standpoint) when a "string of fish" cannot be caught with a fair amount of trouble and skill. Towards the last of August the fishing looks up again and remains fine until the season ends. This period has the advantage of total immunity from insect pests.

ANGLING PERMIT.—According to Dominion law (for the inland fisheries are, unfortunately, not yet under the jurisdiction of the Provincial authorities), "no person, other than a British subject, shall angle for or take any sporting fish in Canada without having first obtained therefor an angler's permit," which is obtained of the local fishery officer in the district where the angler wishes to fish, and costs the sum of \$5.00. But if a foreigner remains for thirty consecutive days on Cana-



dian soil and employs native boatmen and boats, he is legally exempt from paying this fee. On the arrival of the angler he will be approached by the local fishery officer, who will question him in regard to his intentions, and the further actions of both officer and angler may be learned from the following extract from the instructions of the Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia. (September, 1908). *Verbum sap!*

"Officers issuing anglers' permits should ascertain from those taking out the same, whether it is their intention to remain the thirty consecutive days or more, and in such cases as there may be doubt in the mind of the angler taking out the permit, the fee should be held by the officer, and if the angler remains the thirty days or more, and conforms to the regulations, (viz., employing Canadian boats and boatmen), the fee should be returned to him on the surrender of the permit to the officer who issued it."

It may be remarked that the angler is not obliged to take out his permit at the place where he enters the Dominion or Province, but may do so either there or in the district where he intends to fish, the latter being the preferable method.

ANGLING METHODS.—Trout do not rise well to the artificial fly until the warm sun of late April or early May has caused the insects to hatch out in the streams, so that before this recourse is mostly had to the naked hook baited, for the most part with the old-reliable angle-worm of our youth, facetiously called by the fly-fishermen the "garden-hackle." But there is no doubt that everyone who aspires to the name of angler prefers to fish, and does fish, with the light rod, the enameled line and one, two or even three artificial flies, the general rule being: the better the sportsman the fewer the flies used. The weight and length of a trout fly-rod is a matter of individual preference, but the lighter the better, other things being equal, for there is no reason for swinging a "weaver's beam" all day when something less bulky will do the work as well, besides giving the fish some show for their lives. A fly-rod for trout need never weigh over 7 ounces, and a well-made one of 5 1-2 to 6 ounces, and 9 1-2 to 10 feet long, is plenty big enough. Split-bamboo is the best material, followed by all-wood rods of greenheart, bethabara, lancewood, etc.

Cheap rods give much trouble and are in every way bad economy. The enameled silk line is the proper thing, either level or tapered, and the reel should be single-action, i. e., not multiplying, and just heavy enough to make the rod balance well in the hand. Flies on No. 6 hooks are not too large for the early spring, some fishermen even using No. 4 in very heavy water, while for summer No. 8 and even No. 10 are best, No. 8 being the classic size. In September, when the fish are again in running water, No. 6 may alternate with No. 8.

As to the pattern of fly to use in Nova Scotia, the following list may serve for a choice: Parmacheene Belle, Silver Doctor, Oak, Professor, Brown Hackle or Palmer, Montreal, Junglecock, Red Hackle, Coachman, Alder, Jenny Lind, Cowdung, Beaverkill, Red Spinner, March Brown, etc. In every fishing resort there is likely to be a favourite fly that is "sure death" in that district, and it is often wise to add a few of the variety to one's stock.

A good landing-net of heavy brown linen, a fly-book or two, and a supply of gut leaders, 6 feet long and not too heavy, complete the outfit. (This subject, and every other connected with fishing and hunting, is fully treated in the latest book on wilderness sports, "The Way of the Woods," which is cordially recommended to our readers.)

**DRESS:**—An old business-suit is about as good as any costume though many prefer one of the outfits made especially for the woods. In any case wear wool next the skin. The hat should be a felt with generous rim, to keep off sun and weather. Easy boots or shoes should be worn, and the soles may be supplied with a dozen *small* cone-head hobnails, which will prevent slipping. High water-proof waders may be used, but they are unwieldy and the legs are apt to get thoroughly wet with perspiration. It is better to wade in, get wet and then change one's clothes, or dry off at once before the grateful camp-fire.

**PREVENTION AGAINST PESTS.**—Nova Scotia cannot be called a mosquito country, and, except on very muggy days and in very low-lying places, mosquitos are not troublesome. On the other hand, the black-fly (*simulium molestum*), while less annoying than in many other

wilderness regions, is apt to be a source of discomfort during the month of May and part of June. But fishermen should console themselves with the apologies for black-flies given by Mr. H. P. Wells and Frederick Remington. The first said that if it were not for such drawbacks, fishing would be altogether too good fun for ordinary mortals, while Mr. Remington, writing to Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine about the latter's splendid Nova Scotia story, "The Tent Dwellers," claimed to have discovered what the little pests were invented for. "They were created to aid civilization—otherwise no man not an idiot would live anywhere else than in the woods!"

In any case it is well to prepare for the possible attacks of these tiny gentry by equipping ourselves with one of the many kinds of "fly-dope" on the market, which, when well rubbed into the skin of the face and hands, discourages their ministrations. But this is sometimes not enough, and additional protection is needed by means of a net made of *black silk* veiling (not cotton, as that is always hard to see through), which is worn over the hat and drawn round under the collar by means of a running tape. Light dogskin gloves are often a boon at times when the flies are at their worst. To their credit, be it said, that they know enough to go home at nightfall.

FISHING GROUNDS.—It would be difficult to find a country hotel in the Province near which some good trout-brook or lake cannot be found; in fact it is always possible to live at a regular country boarding-place and still get all the fishing wanted without spending a night in the woods. But it nevertheless remains true that the farther from the regular haunts of men you go, the better will the fishing be, and most anglers, far from deeming it a disadvantage to live in the open, consider it a priceless privilege to combine the joys of their particular craft with the delights of canoeing and camping out. The ideal trip, especially for a city man who needs a complete change from his usual comparatively cooped-up method of life, is made by taking a canoe and a guide and starting out on one, two or even three weeks' journey through some famed trout-waters. Such a trip can, in Nova Scotia, often be made in an irregular circle or at least semicircle, returning nearly

to the point of departure; or it may be straight-away, the tourists coming out at a distant point. The choice depends upon their eventual destination.

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### SEA-TROUT FISHING

The sea-trout is apt to be heavier, larger and a harder fighter than his stay-at-home cousin, the brook-trout. He is taken at the head of tide-water, where he lies at the tails of the pools. Bright-colored flies are used on No. 6 or No. 4 hooks. A good stout trout rod will hold him. The season begins generally in June, but lasts well into the hot weather. The best time of day is young ebb or young flood-tide.

Mention is made in the chapter "Where to Go," of many places on our coast where sea-trout are found.

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### SALT-WATER FISHING

Along the entire shore of Nova Scotia the usual salt-water fish may be caught in abundance, such as cod, pollock, perch, flounders, etc., but neither the native nor the visitor has as yet paid much attention to the big game fishes that occupy so much of the angler's time farther south. Two of these are among the choicest there are, the striped bass and the leaping tuna, though the latter is not eaten on this side of the Atlantic except by our Italian fellow-citizens.

The *striped bass* is a handsome fish running in weight from 3 to 60 lbs. or even more, though the average will not be over 15 or 20 lbs. It is found along our Atlantic coast and has been caught in the Cape Breton harbors quite freely. No doubt the sport could be developed easily. The method of fishing on the New England shores is to cast the hook, baited with a menhaden or herring (cut through and doubled over, so that the flesh is on the outside), far out into the breakers, the angler's station being on a rock or pier. The rod is a short, heavy two-piece affair, and the large reel a multiplier, holding about 600 or 700 feet of Cutty-



hunk line. The fishing-ground is usually baited first with the "chum," a mass of cut-up fish, to attract the bass, which, when hooked, fights like a demon.

The *Leaping Tuna* (locally called the Albacore or horse-mackerel) is the tunny-fish of commerce. It is the giant of the mackerel tribe, and of tremendous power and dash, leaping high in the air both when chasing its prey, the herring and mackerel, and when hooked. In Atlantic waters it runs to 1,000 lbs. in weight, specimens of 700 being not uncommon, the average size being not under 300 lbs. Nobody ever thought of catching such a monster with rod and reel, until Mr. C. F. Holder was fired with this ambition upon beholding a 1,000-lb. specimen in a New York market. He never succeeded in Atlantic waters, but at Santa Catalina Island, California, after repeatedly losing hooked fish on account of imperfect tackle, especially reels, he finally mastered the art and may be considered the "father of tuna-angling." He named the fish the "leaping-tuna" to "distinguish it from the non-leaping Atlantic fish," but I am told by fishermen of our eastern coast that our tuna does leap into the air after its prey, though probably less often than when chasing the flying-fish of the Pacific. Mr. Holder played one tuna and landed it after four hours of hard fighting, that weighed 187 lbs. The largest tuna ever landed with rod and reel weighed 250 lbs., which, for our waters, would be a small fish. Whether the tackle used in California would conquer a 400-pounder is a question that some ambitious anglers intend solving in the near future, for here is a splendid chance to break all kinds of records. Special tuna-rods, reels, etc., are now sold by the best American firms. The rod consists of a short butt, into which the 15-oz.-top fits. The best quality costs about \$17.50, but it may well be that a still heavier rod must be built to play the gigantic Atlantic tuna. A tuna-reel will hold 800 feet of 21-strand line, but it is a question whether anything lighter than 24-strand, or even stronger, would hold one of our tunas. I will merely mention the fact that Mr. Ross, of Sydney, was towed round the bay for 13 hours by a big tuna, and then had to cut his line, to keep an engagement! They will fight for hours even when struck through with a harpoon, and a fisherman in Chester Basin, after hawling a big fellow alongside, leaned over

to pull out the harpoon, when he received a slap of the tuna's tail that knocked him into the bottom of the dory.

There can be no doubt that tuna-angling with rod and reel is destined soon to take its place among the most exciting sports on the Atlantic coast of North America. That it will take a hook baited with a herring or mackerel has been proved over and over again, and it only remains for somebody equipped with the proper tackle to show the world how a leaping tuna of 500 lbs weight can be brought to gaff. This is perhaps a wrong expression, for it is very doubtful whether such a monster can be gaffed. Shooting with a soft-nosed bullet will probably be more efficacious, when the fish is alongside.

The tuna is now caught by harpooning, and this too is by no manner of means a sport for babies, being full of excitement.

Tuna are common during the summer in such waters as St. Margaret's Bay, Mahone Bay, Chester Basin, St. Mary's Bay (on the north), St. Ann's Bay and Mira Bay in Cape Breton, and many of the bays on the Guysborough and Halifax County coasts.

Ho for the great leaping tuna! Who will take the first one with rod and reel in Atlantic waters?



# Hunting.

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## MOOSE-HUNTING.



**SEASON & METHODS.**—According to the present Nova Scotia Game Act, (1909) the season extends from September 16th to Nov. 16th. Moose are hunted in two ways, "calling" and "still-hunting." Calling is the method almost exclusively pursued in the mating time, which lasts approximately from the

first week in September to the 20th of October. It consists in luring the bull-moose within rifle-shot by means of imitating, through a speaking-horn of birch-bark, the call, or low, of the cow, or sometimes, though much seldomer, the challenge of a rival bull. This can be done only in absolutely calm weather, since the bull, which trusts for its safety to its abnormal sense of smell, will otherwise infallibly go to leeward of the hunter, get his scent, and then, of course, retire without showing itself. A calm is also necessary if the sound of the call is to penetrate to any distance. A certain class of writers, nearly all inexperienced, have decried the method of calling as unsportsmanlike, insisting that it is an easy art, that the moose is off its guard and all too ready to be fooled, and that the guide does all the work, while the hunter merely waits and shoots when the quarry appears. There are many fallacies in this view. Calling is not an easy art, the bull is by no means off its guard but just the very contrary, and the argument against the secondary role of the sportsman might also be applied to bird-shooting over dogs. It is very fascinating to witness the art of the guide as he calls a moose, and there are moments, as the bull approaches and appears, that still-hunting cannot match for excitement. Besides there is no law against the sportsman doing the calling himself, if he has a mind, and many have attempted it successfully after some years of experience with good callers.

When the moose have paired, the bull can no longer be called, and the method employed for the rest of the season is that of still-hunting, or stalking (creeping up to) the animals under cover of a wind while they are in their "yards," a yard being the range, of greater or less extent, covered by one moose-family during the late autumn and winter. It commonly consists of a combination of swamp and ridge, though this differs according to the character of the country. The ideal conditions for approaching the game are a high wind and soft going underfoot, either soaked with rain or, better, covered with light snow, which makes tracking much easier. Still-hunting requires much more physical exertion on the part of the hunter and is not recommended to ladies or, in fact, any but the robust. Still-hunting gets better as the season approaches its end.

EQUIPMENT.—Wool next the skin, thick socks or stockings in warm boots or moccasins, a sweater and any old clothes will do for calling. Gloves or mitts are necessary, for let it be remembered that it is often bitter cold work to sit stock-still for an hour or longer on a frosty morning at daybreak. Better take too much than too little clothing, as it can be shed with the rising temperature. If camp is near, a blanket is often very comforting. Never go to the calling-place without something in the stomach, if possible a cup of hot coffee or tea and a bite of something solid, for you may not get your breakfast for a couple of hours or longer, and the stomach needs stoking in order to keep up the warmth of the body.

For still-hunting one must dress more carefully, because it means walking all day, and every extra pound must be eliminated. Nothing should be worn that will make a noise when rubbed against trees and brush, as canvas, leather or corduroy. Stout moccasins are best, and if they are knee-high it is best to let the trousers fall over them. Jacket and trousers should be of soft woolen. Carry extra cartridges in a cartridge-belt, or at least tied together, so that they shall not rattle in the pocket. An emergency lunch and a filled waterproof match-box should be carried, as well as a sharp hunting-knife. A compass had better be in the vest-pocket. Do not carry a cartridge in the barrel of your rifle unless you are the leader and go ahead of the rest of the



party. Put a cartridge in the barrel only when you are pretty sure that game is in the immediate vicinity, and at all times carry your rifle so that, should it go off by mistake, it cannot possibly do any harm except frighten the game.

WEAPONS.—Tastes differ greatly in rifles, but for moose the majority of Nova Scotia sportsmen prefer a large calibre. Some use the Springfield 1903 U. S. Army rifle of .303 calibre, or the British or Savage .303; but such rifles as the Winchester .35, .405 and the old reliable .45-70, are far more popular, especially the two former. Such rifles as the English high-power cordite double rifles of large calibre are excellent for moose. (See advt. of Webley & Scott, Ltd.) It is more a matter of hard hitting than long range as moose are seldom shot over 250 yards away, owing to the wooded character of the country.

Attention is called here to the chapter on Moose Hunting in "The Way of the Woods," where the reader may find everything connected with the subject, from the choice of a rifle and outfit to the manner in which to dress the dead animal and prepare the head for mounting.

If canoes are used, get canvas if possible, as they are much superior in every way to birch-bark canoes.

### MOOSE KILLED IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1908.

County.	Number	Bulls	Cows	Sex not given	Killed in 1907
Annapolis .....	106	52	48	6	54
Colchester .....	29	11	14	4	21
Cumberland .....	21	12	4	5	10
Digby .....	42	20	21	1	25
Guysboro .....	61	35	22	4	48
Hants .....	17	6	10	1	14
Halifax .....	151	72	62	17	153
Kings .....	15	8	7	0	8
Lunenburg .....	12	6	5	1	24
Pictou .....	12	6	5	1	7
Queen's .....	47	28	12	7	49
Shelburne .....	30	18	10	2	33
Yarmouth .....	47	26	20	1	40
	590	300	240	50	486

Adding to these about 100 that were not reported, owing to a misunderstanding of the new law, and another 100 probably killed illegally and never reported, we arrive at a total of some 800 moose killed in Nova Scotia during the autumn of 1908.

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### CARIBOU.

The caribou is a cousin of the European reindeer, and ranges from Maine and Newfoundland northward and northwestward to Hudson Bay and the Pacific. There are two general species, the woodland and the barren-ground, the latter inhabiting the regions farther north. The woodland caribou (*rangifer caribou*) is the largest of its kind, and once overran the whole of Nova Scotia, but is now practically confined to the island of Cape Breton, where it is still plentiful. A very large specimen weighs about 400 lbs., and stands four feet high at the shoulders. The peculiar construction of the caribou's hoofs enables it to travel easily over snow into which any other of the deer family would sink helplessly. It is polygamous, one bull possessing several cows.

It is killed by still-hunting. The outfit is the same as for moose, with the addition of a good field-glass.

The Caribou is protected by the Nova Scotia law until 1912. (See Synopsis of Game Act).

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### THE BEAR.

Bruin's representative in Nova Scotia is the Black Bear or *Ursus americanus*, a large specimen of which will weigh about 400 lbs. It will eat anything from ants to sheep, and has a predilection for calf-moose, many of these helpless little creatures falling victims to his voracity, in spite of the mother's defence. A bear will almost never face a man, but a mother with young cubs forms a distinct exception to this rule, and should an unarmed sportsman meet such a combination in the woods, the best thing for him is not to wait for a nearer introduction. The only practical way to hunt bears systematically is by means of a good bear-hound (fox-hound trained to this work), which tracks bruin to its den. Bears are often met by accident and shot, and in this Province they have a way of coming to a moose-caller,

hoping for a meal off a calf. Many are trapped, sometimes in a large dead-fall, but usually in a steel New-house bear-trap, so placed that the bear must walk over the trap to get at the bait, which is either of meat or a bundle of trout, soaked sometimes in molasses or honey. In some counties there is a bounty of \$2 on bears, which should be made general throughout the Province.

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### THE WILDCAT.

These animals are very numerous and play havoc with game-birds and hares, as well as with the farmer's lambs. There is therefore a bounty of \$1 on them in some counties. The wildcat (*lynx rufus*, bay lynx or bobcat) is a strong, savage and exceedingly shy animal almost never seen unless tracked and brought to bay by trained hounds, or when caught in traps or snares. A very large one will weigh 40 lbs. and measure four feet from tail to nose. Its pelt makes a pretty mat. In spite of all backwoods traditions, there is no record of a wildcat attacking a man.

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### GAME-BIRDS.

Nova Scotia offers excellent game-bird shooting, the three classes of wild-fowl, forest-birds, and shore-birds or waders, being well represented. They comprise wild ducks, geese, ruffed grouse (partridge), woodcock, snipe, plover, yellowlegs, sandpiper, curlew, and others. The best places and seasons for these birds may be found in the chapter "Where to Go."

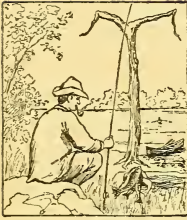
At present in Nova Scotia there is a tendency to protect game-birds of all kinds, and on that account non-residents are required to pay the same license for shooting them as for moose, \$30, a tax the size of which is not conducive to the encouragement of visiting bird-hunters.

# Where To Go.

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By Counties.

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THE directory below is arranged alphabetically by counties. Correspondents are especially warned always to add the county to the address on an envelope, as the names of certain towns are identical in several counties.

The information contained in the directory has been obtained from many sources, such as Game Commissioners, Game-wardens, guides, railway companies, hotel-keepers, and private sportsmen, both native and non-resident, as well as from the experience of the editor and his friends. The greatest care has been taken to present everything that can be of interest to sportsmen, and to have the information accurate. From several districts, however, it has been found very difficult to obtain authenticated data, repeated requests having been, in some cases, ignored. No attempt has been made to supplant the matter contained in the regular guide-books and folders, as the booklet is intended to be purely a sporting guide.

Only licensed guides are recommended, but there are many other good men who no doubt will take out licenses if there should be calls for their services.

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## ANNAPOLIS COUNTY

**A**BOUT two-thirds of this county is a vast fish and game preserve, the other third consisting for the most part of the justly famous Annapolis Valley, or series of valleys, an entrancing fairyland when the thousands of apple-trees are in bloom, and a world's wonder when their boughs hang heavy with the luscious fruit. The whole southern half of the county, while sparsely settled along the highways, forms an important part of the great west-Nova Scotian wilderness, truly a happy hunting ground, a paradise for the angler, the



# Annapolis Royal, N. S.

**T**HERE is no more interesting spot from an historical standpoint on the American continent than this beautiful town. Here we tread the soil upon which was planted the first permanent home of the European race north of Florida. Here clashed tomahawk and pike; here cracked the French arquebus and twanged the Indian bow; here struggled Briton and Gaul for the mastery of the New World; here fought the hardy sons of New England, first for George the King and then for their own newly-born land and George, the Father of his country. From the ramparts of the ancient fortress now so peaceful, one seems to pass in review the dramatic history of a continent, his reverie, perchance to be merged in admiration of one of the gorgeous sunsets that are the glory of this gem of the Annapolis Basin.



Country Upon Which Annapolis Opens.

But all is not history and scenery in Annapolis Royal. There are excellent hotels, first-class shops and flourishing industries. From a sporting standpoint the town is very important, for it is the port of entry to one of the most wonderful game and fish countries of the world. Buy your ticket to Annapolis, outfit at our stores, and be taken into the wilderness in the directest manner. Be it summer board, moose-hunting, or the speckled trout that you seek, your best route is through Annapolis Royal. Nowhere else can you find more for so little money.

canoeist and the camper. The county adjoins other regions of the best sporting quality (parts of Digby and Queens Counties), and gives easy access to them. This great wilderness is reached by way of Annapolis Royal and other towns on the Dominion Atlantic Railway route, in case the traveller comes by way of Yarmouth or St. John; from Albany and Springfield on the Halifax and South Western Railway, or from Caledonia (Queens Co.), the end-station of a branch of that line, if one comes from the East or South.

ALBANY, on the Halifax and South Western Railway, the station for ALBANY CROSS (6 miles, team: \$1.50), a settlement on the outskirts of a first-class fish and moose country, reaching south to Brookfield and the headwaters of the Nictaux and the Port Medway Rivers, most of the places being easy to reach with canoes. It is not an over-fished or hunted district. Durling's Hotel, \$4 to \$5 weekly. E. C. Merry (4½ miles from Albany) guides for fishing, and has a good outfit; he takes weekly boarders at \$4 to \$5; he has a cabin on Lake Alma. Thos. O'Berne takes boarders at \$3.50 weekly.

Guides: T. O'Berne, \$2; canoe: .50 extra per day; has tent and outfit. Wm. Wood and E. C. Merry, \$2, including canoe. Chas. A. Connel and M. Goucher, ditto. Geo. R. Connel, J. H. O'Berne and Clayton Zwicker.

Trouting and canoeing waters: From McGill Lake via Mollyuksean Lakes and Lake Alma into upper Port Medway River (10 miles), which may if desired be descended to the Atlantic, with fine fishing. From Bridge in Kelly Brook to Kelly Lake, etc. Kelly and Snell Brooks, Shannon Stream, Waterloo Brook, etc. are good fishing grounds.

Hunting: Good moose hunting; small game plentiful.

Always write well ahead concerning guides and accommodations.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, 87 miles from Yarmouth on the D.A.R., is a beautifully situated, thriving town of considerable cultivation and much public spirit. (See advertisement). It has the distinction of being the oldest permanent European settlement in America north of

Florida, having been founded by the French in 1604, and it still bears the marks of its wonderful historical vicissitudes, such as the ancient fortress which is preserved in excellent condition as a public park. These remains, together with the splendid view down the Annapolis Basin with its incomparable sunsets, its bracing climate and the very beautiful walks and drives in all directions, make Annapolis a favorite resort for tourists. There are many excellent shops. The chief hotel is the Queen (see advertisement). Clifton House. The Hillsdale House offers excellent summer board. Liveries: W. H. Edwards, Frank Ritchie, and J. A. Buckler.

From a sporting point of view the town is important, as it is the chief and most convenient place from which to penetrate the vast wilderness to the south. It is the headquarters of the county branches of the "People's Game and Fish Protective Association" and the "Nova Scotia Guides' Association," the officials of which (to be found by inquiring) will always be glad to give advice, as will the proprietor of the Queen Hotel (Mr. Riordan), Mr. C. O'Dell (The Hillsdale) and Mr. Fred. Harris, town-clerk, (from whom game licenses may be purchased). Fishing licenses may be had of the local Fisheries officer.

Veteran fishermen will wish to go back into the country, but there are many waters that can be fished between sunrise and sunset, such as Grand Lake and Carmichael's Stream, Lamb's Lake, Gibson's Stillwater, 10-Mile River and Jerry's Lake.

The veteran will go south for his hunting and fishing, to South Milford or Maitland (see below), either by the regular mail (A. D. Thomas) or by private team. Guides near Annapolis: Wm. DeVany (Upper Clements), A. A. Nichol (Lequille), James Ramsey (Perott), the last for moose-hunting only. Charges: \$1.50 for fishing; \$2 for hunting plus food. No outfits.

BEAR RIVER, see Digby County.

BRIDGETOWN, on the D.A.R. and H. & S. W. Ry. near Annapolis. Good moose-country can be conveniently entered from here. Resident game-warden: A. L. Anderson. Guides: J. L. Ramsey, \$2.50. (Perott). Wm. DeVany (Upper Clements), \$2. Hunting here is generally on foot, after teaming in.



CLEMENTSVALE (drive from Clementsport or Annapolis Royal on the D.A.R.), a small settlement, in good fishing district. Its chief attraction is its woodcock and other game bird covers, which are celebrated. Guide: Alden Chute, \$1.50 to \$2. Has outfit and team.

DALHOUSIE WEST, (approached from Bridgetown on the Dominion Atlantic Railway; Team, \$2) a small settlement in a fine game and fishing country. Guides: (all \$2 per day without outfit) Samuel Swift (who gives board at \$4 weekly or \$1 per day), Glenn Gillis, Freeman Shipp. Good nearby fishing at Long, Stoney and Randolph Lakes, Cuskepeak Stream, etc. Trips may be made into Port Medway waters, about the same as from Albany Cross (see above).

DEEP BROOK, station near Bear River, with excellent fishing. Guides: John D. Purdy, Walter Purdy, R. V. Ditmars.

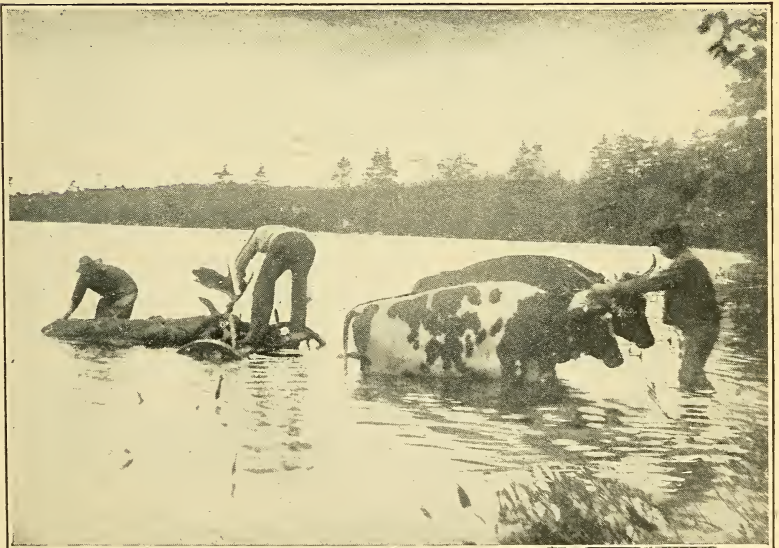
FAIRY LAKE (Kedgeemakoogee in the Micmac Indian tongue) is one of the largest (about 10 miles by 5 miles) and most beautiful bodies of water in the Province, lying in Annapolis and Queens Counties, and surrounded by the best moose-country, especially on the west and south. The Maitland, West, Little and other streams flow into it, all affording the best canoeing and leading up to wonderful trout-waters. In the lake itself the fishing is of the very best, such places as the mouths of the streams mentioned, Jeremy's Bay, etc., being famous. The best pools of all are found near the exit of the Liverpool River, in the celebrated George's Runs (East and West Runs) and Eelweir, while the river itself is a series of celebrated pools from Fairy Lake down to the great Rossignol (see Queens Co.).

The lake is reached from the north (Digby and St. John) by alighting at Annapolis Royal, and teaming to Maitland by way of South Milford (fare \$3); or, coming from Yarmouth or Halifax, either the same way or via the Halifax & South Western Railway to Caledonia, Queens Co., and thence by team: fare \$1.75. Fairy Lake is destined to become one of the great inland resorts for nature-lovers, and the time is not distant when its shores will be dotted with camps and villas. Already comfortable camps are available. Jim Charles' Point, an entrancing spot, the home of the hermit-thrush, where an ancient hero of Micmas romance once





FOUR RODS ON ROSSIGNOL—CAN YOU BEAT IT?  
(Courtesy of H. & S. W. Railway.)



HAULING OUT THE MOOSE.—(Courtesy of H. & S. W. Railway.)



had a habitation, has always been a favorite camping site. (See advt. of "Kedgemakoogee Rod and Gun Club.")

Guide Alonzo Minard of Maitland also has several cabins to let. (See Maitland). T. Canning also has a cabin on the lake. (Address West Grafton, Queens Co.).

Fairy Lake forms an important station of many of the best canoe-trips undertaken from South Milford, from which there is a splendid all-water route via the Milford Lakes and Maitland River, with great trouting all the way, or by a short team-journey to Thomas Meadow, and thence by canoe via Frozen Ocean and Little River to Fairy Lake, from which one may descend to Rossignol or even to the Atlantic at Liverpool. The whole district is a woodsman's paradise.

In regard to guides, see South Milford, Maitland and Caledonia.

GREENLAND, near Clementsport, on the D.A.R., in fine fishing and canoeing country. Long trips may be taken in several directions. Guide: C. Rosencrantz, \$2.50 per day with tent and canoe. Good moose country, approached by canoe.

HUNTER'S LODGE, a settlement 7 miles from Springfield, on the Halifax & South Western Railway. Board at Wm. E. Acker's for \$3 to \$5 weekly. Parties provisioned at the same rate. Team for party from Springfield, \$3.

Guides: Wm. E. Acker, \$2; J. N. Goucher, \$2 with canoe, tent, etc. Can outfit for party. Has five small camps in different places. Fishing-grounds: Nic-taux River, Wildcat River, Round Lake Stream. Trips may be made into the Port Medway waters, and so down to the Atlantic with fine fishing. Arrangements should be made in advance.

LAKE MUNRO, settlement on the road between Annapolis Royal, South Milford and Maitland. Guides: Lawrence Munro, Austin Nass, \$2 with canoe. Apply for services and outfit to A. D. Thomas, South Milford. (See below).

MILFORD, village south of Annapolis, reached in two hours by team, and one of the most important sporting headquarters of Nova Scotia. (See South Milford below).

MAITLAND, (Annapolis Co.), a village lying in the midst of the best hunting and fishing country on the upper section of the great Liverpool water system. Ten (10) miles by stage; (Fare \$1.75) from Caledonia on the Halifax and South Western Railway; and thirty miles from Annapolis Royal, by stage (Fare \$3.) via South Milford, where a night may be spent to break the journey, and where guides and supplies may be had. These may also be had at Maitland. (Stores from Wilson Ford). Hotel: Ford's, \$1 per day, \$6 per week. Alonzo Minard, Game-Warden and Guide: also takes boarders at same rates. Minard engages guides and canoes and outfits parties. Charges for guide and complete outfit, \$2.50 per day; food in woods 65 cents per day. Alonzo Minard has several cabins on Fairy Lake that may be had for the season or a shorter time.

Guides: Alonzo Minard, J. McV. Munro, Freeman Lewis, H. Germain, Adelbert Minard. Charge: \$2 per day for services only, some \$1.50 for fishing, \$2.50 for hunting (including outfit). Guides may also be obtained from South Milford and Lake Munro. T. Canning and J. H. Lewis, guides, live on or near Fairy Lake, and may be addressed at New Grafton, Queens Co. Canning has a cabin in the woods and takes boarders at his home. Both have canoes. Usual prices. Other guides not licensed in 1908 are Reuben Cushing and brother (New Grafton) and S. Ringer, Maitland. (See Fairy Lake.)

MIDDLETON (on the D.A.R. and H. & S.W.R.), a town on the Annapolis River, near good salmon-fishing, particulars in regard to which may be obtained from E. S. Dodge, local Fisheries Officer. Good salmon pools of the Annapolis and Nictaux Rivers may be reached conveniently from here. The salmon run from 6 to 18 lbs. The first run is generally in May, but June is the best month for salmon. Steve Luxy, an Indian (not licensed in 1908) is said to be an excellent salmon guide. Apply to Mr. Dodge.

SOUTH MILFORD, village 15 miles south of Annapolis Royal, reached in about two hours by team. A D. Thomas's mail meets train at Annapolis; fare \$1. One of the most important sporting centres, and a convenient place to start into the wilderness, on the very outskirts



of which it lies. Hotel: The Milford House and Cabins, right on the shore of the lake, A. D. Thomas, proprietor. Terms, \$7 weekly. (See advertisement). Rooms should be engaged well in advance for the summer season. Lawn-tennis, canoeing, bathing. Canvas canoe, \$2 per week. Mr. Thomas engages guides and furnishes provisions, complete outfits and canoes. C. E. Munro and Reid Orde take summer boarders. C. E. Munro has outfit and canoe for parties. Guides: A. D. Thomas, C. Charlton, C. E. Munro, Horace C. Munro, Louis Harlow, Sam Glode (last two Indians), Ralph Thomas, A. Nass, L. Munro, R. Longmire, H. Videto, L. Mailman. E. Breck, Secretary of the Guides' Association, to whom inquiries may be addressed, as well as to Mr. Thomas, the president.

Guides' Charges: Fishing, \$2 per day; Hunting, \$2.50, including canoe, tent and camp-kit; blankets: 25 cents per day and person. The canoes are all canvas and of the best quality. Provisions for trips cost about 75 cents per day for each sportsman, and 50 cents for each guide.

Teaming varies in price. For example, team for two sportsmen with their guides and duffle to Fairy Lake (20 miles) costs \$5 to \$6.

Day fishing trips from hotel: By canoe down Liverpool chain of lakes to Pike's and 11-Mile Runs, 11-Mile and Pike's Brooks, Elder Lake and Brook, by branch lakes to Steadman and Uhlman Meadows. By team or walking to 7-Mile Brook, Flanders Meadow, Wright's Brook, Sandy Bottom Brook, etc.

Canoe-trips with fine fishing all the way. These are very numerous, and can be arranged according to the time at the visitor's disposal. Among the celebrated trips are the following: Down the Liverpool Lakes and the Maitland River past Maitland to Fairy Lake, from which again a wonderful choice of routes can be made, either up some of the many fine trout-streams, or down the Liverpool River to the great Lake Rossignol, the largest in the Province, famed in legend, and thence down the last stretch of the Liverpool River to the sea at Liverpool. Or one can turn from Rossignol up the Shelburne River to Sand Lake and then to the famous Tobetic waters (See A. B. Paine's "Tent Dwellers").

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These trips take one into the heart of the wilderness itself, alive with trout and the best moose country. From South Milford one can descend the lakes (as in the first trip), and then ascend either the East or West Branch Lakes. To the East Branch one has a carry to Frog, Bear, George and Henry Lakes, coming into the waters of the Port Medway River, which may be descended as far as desired, or ascended to Lake Alma, both ways offering very fine fishing. Other trips by canoe are to Thomas Meadow, Frozen Ocean, and thence down the river to Fairy Lake, and from Flanders Meadow down to Bear River. There is no country in the world more fitted for canoe trips and camping than this. (See Fairy Lake).

**Moose-Hunting:** South Milford is one of the chief places to hunt moose. Licenses may be had at the Milford House. Also complete outfits, canoes, etc. Some of the best hunting guides live here. Moose have been shot by going out for a single night, but it is usual to go farther into the woods, either down the Liverpool Lakes to the Big Bear or Bear Lake countries, or by team to Lake Torment or Frozen Ocean or (nearer) Lake Munro; or by team to the heart of the great west-central wilderness region (via Maitland), in which the great lakes, Fairy and Rossignol, lie. There is a vast choice of ground, which had best be left to the guide. It is well to plan a hunting trip far in advance. (See Lake Rossignol, Queens Co.).

**NEW ALBANY,** See Albany Cross. Guide at New Albany: Clayton Zwicker, \$2 with tent, canoe and outfit. Excellent fishing and moose country. Districts: Joe Simon and Lake Alma country; upper waters of La Have and Nictaux Rivers, as well as those round Albany Cross.

**NICTAUX,** on the Halifax and South Western Railway, near Middleton. There is good salmon-fishing here. Mr. F. Harrison, a well-known gentleman sportsman, will send information if requested.

**NORTH SPRINGFIELD,** near Springfield. Guide: Alister Crouse. Good fishing and hunting (moose, ducks, partridge, etc.).

**SPRINGFIELD,** on the central division of the Halifax & South Western Railway, in fine trout-fishing country,



an almost unbroken wilderness extending for many miles to the west, containing such lakes as Pleasant, LaHave, McGill, Alma, etc., and the upper waters of the Port Medway and Nictaux Rivers. It is also a fine country for moose. Hotel : Lakeside House and L. Acker's Halfway House, inexpensive. Outfits and provisions had better be brought along. Guides: G. C. Wilson, Ellison Grimm, \$2 per day. Also Allister Crouse at North Springfield.

TORBROOK MINES, (near Middleton) good trouting and moose-hunting in the neighborhood.

## COLCHESTER COUNTY

**C**OLCHESTER COUNTY, situated between Cumberland on the north, Halifax on the south, Pictou on the east and Hants on the west, contains several important sporting districts. Its most important town is Truro, the home of many good sportsmen, on the Intercolonial Railway, which traverses the county in two main branches. Both trout-fishing and moose-hunting are good.

The chief town is Truro, which in one sense may be called the agricultural heart of the Province, for here stands the Provincial College of Agriculture. The county contains, moreover, a vast amount of land not only fertile but adapted to a variety of agricultural industries, stretching as it does from Minas Basin on the Bay of Fundy to the north shore of the Province on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Here you will find, developed to varying degrees, dairying, market-gardening, fruit-growing, sheep-raising, and indeed almost anything a farmer has a taste for. There is a good local market at Truro, which is a town of 6,000 people with many industries; and through a large part of the county runs the main line of the Intercolonial railway,—to Halifax in the south, branching off to Cape Breton on the east, and back to the Canadian mainland in the west.

FIVE ISLANDS, a town on the coast near the Cumberland line, and reached by daily stage (14 miles) from Parrsborough, Cumberland Co., which is the end of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway, and in steamer

## Bear River, Nova Scotia



HIS VILLAGE among the hills, one of Nature's beauty spots, the home of the luscious cherry, is only four miles from Bear River Station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The drive from the station along the banks of the beautiful winding river, is superb.

Here is an ideal spot for a summer holiday. The clear, invigorating air, the beautiful scenery, delightful drives, the boating, the bathing, the walks amid ever changing views of hill, vale and water tinged with the rosy glow of a setting sun will all charm you.

Here are electric light, bank, daily mail, laundry, livery, well filled stores, tennis clubs, weekly steamer to St. John, the best water in Nova Scotia, ample boarding accommodations at RATES CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, placing Bear River in a class by itself.

Should you want to buy or rent a summer place or small farm, here you can find it at moderate cost.

If you are thinking of a hunting or fishing trip Bear River is truly the front-door leading to the finest hunting and trout fishing grounds in Nova Scotia. The extensive lakes and streams forming the system of the Bear River waters afford ideal sport in fishing, and canoe trips that may be extended even to the Sissiboo, the Tusket or the Liverpool waters.

This same district, so well watered, is the natural habitat of the moose, and nowhere in the province are they more plentiful. An easy drive of one hour from the village brings you to the spot.

Licensed guides, canoes, camping outfits and everything required can be easily obtained.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade will always be pleased to furnish information and put intending visitors in communication with those who will be glad to cater to their needs.

When making plans for a hunting or fishing trip, or a summer holiday, you will make a mistake if you leave Bear River out.

August alone. At Weymouth, further south, the forests of the interior keep a pulp mill going, grinding up the waste of millions of logs into thousands of bales of pulp, and, when the price of timber falls, grinding up the logs themselves. The county takes its full share of the harvest of the sea, and the herring brought ashore by its fishermen is affectionately known as the Digby chicken. Much of the county is a network of streams and lakes, affording the best fishing, while the whole back country, forming a part of the great west-central wilderness, offers grand moose-hunting.

DIGBY, on the D.A.R., 67 miles from Yarmouth, and connected with St. John by daily steamer, is finely situated on the Annapolis Basin. It is a justly famous summer resort, visited by thousands each season. These pages are not the place to sing its praises in this regard, but to point out that the town is surrounded by excellent fish and game country, though one has to drive some twenty miles to get among the moose. Major John Daley, one of Digby's prominent citizens, and a famous sportsman in his day, to whose efforts the effort to stock the Province with deer is due, writes as follows: "Parties can leave Digby by team, and in 2½ hours with their outfit (purchased here) can be at Lake Jolly, where canoe and guides previously engaged, await you. From here you cross a chain of lakes with short portages and get into Weymouth (Sissiboo) waters. From Fifth Lake you can go all over the best moose and trout-districts in Digby County. Or you can strike through into Liverpool waters, and go all the way down to the Indian Gardens on Lake Rossignol, or, going south, you can explore the famous Tusket system, or, again, the Shelburne. Salmon River is the only water in this county where salmon are taken with the fly. (Alight at Salmon River station on D.A.R.). Speckled trout and sea-trout are also to be caught in this river."

Game-Warden Major Daley is always ready to impart information.

There is good sea fishing and sailing at Digby, particulars in regard to which can be had at the hotels, of which there are many of different grades and prices. (See advertisement of the Royal Hotel). Guide: Henry Raymond, charge \$2. with canoe and outfit. Guides may also be engaged from Bear River or Havelock.

BEAR RIVER, beautifully situated on the banks of the river, several miles from the Bear River station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, where regular stages meet every train. (See advertisement). Hotels: Bear River Hotel, Hillside House, Pleasant View Farm, all good and reasonable, taking summer boarders, for whom the place presents many attractions. Bear River is celebrated for its cherries, and the famous Cherry Carnival during the last week in July, is visited by all the surrounding inhabitants. There are good shops and outfitting stores, especially Clarke Brothers, who are always ready to furnish all information in regard to sport. Bear River is on the outskirts of a very fine fishing and big game country, a few miles taking the sportsman into the deep wilderness. Few places show as many good moose-heads in a season. The interesting Indian Reserve is within a mile of the town. (See pamphlet "Picturesque Bear River," obtained locally, or by application to the Board of Trade.) Game-Warden: W. G. Clarke.

Guides: John McEwan, who has had great success, and is also a first-class taxidermist as well as canoe and snow-shoe maker. (See advertisement); has complete outfit and canoes. Also John Louis, Simeon Pictou, Willie Meuse, Louis Labrador (all Indians), Albert Robbins, Wallace Rice, Jas. W. Rice, Chauncey Parker. Charges, \$2 without canoe and outfit; \$2.50 with these. Provisions extra. Average price for teaming two men, canoe and outfit, into the woods: \$5.

Trout-fishing of the first quality may be had on the east and west branches of the Bear River, and the waters to which they lead, as Big, Long and South Lakes on the East Branch, and Lake Jolly and Le Marchant on the West. As for canoe and camping trips, you can put your canoe in a lake a few miles from town and go for many miles in any direction through waters of the Tusket, Shelburne, Liverpool or Port Medway river systems, as fine fishing and hunting regions as can be found.

Hunting the moose is Bear River's chief autumn pastime, but there are also grouse, woodcock, snipe and black duck in season, and bears are often killed, though this sport cannot be depended on.



**CONCESSION**, a settlement near the station of Little Brook, on the D.A.R., 35 miles from Yarmouth. Good fishing country. Guide: John P. Gaudet.

**HAVELOCK**, a village about 12 miles from the D.A. R. station of Weymouth by team. It lies in the true wilderness on the upper waters of the Tusket River system, in the midst of fine hunting and fishing country, much praised by visiting sportsmen. Guides: E. B. Sullivan (who is also a game-warden) furnishes complete outfit, canoes, and has his own camps in the woods. He charges \$3 per day and 50 cents for canoes. Willard Z. Rice charges \$2.50 with canoe. T. W. Sullivan also guides. Supplies are best brought from Weymouth.

Very fine canoeing trips with excellent fishing (trout and white perch) can be made down the Tusket system or into those of the Metaghan or the Sissiboo Rivers.

Moose-hunting is good, and there are grouse, woodcock and some snipe. Bears are rather plentiful in this region.

**HECTANOOGA**, on the D.A.R. close to the Yarmouth county line, an excellent starting point for trout and salmon fishing, both in the fine salmon stream, the Salmon River, and the extensive Tusket, with its many lakes, a chain of waterways reaching to the Atlantic in Yarmouth County. Guide: Sam Labrador, who has tents and canoes. Charge: \$2 per day.

**RIVERDALE**, in the wilderness, about 9 miles from Weymouth, on the Sissiboo River, near the headwaters of the Tusket. Hunting and fishing grounds reached in half a day at most. By canoe splendid trips can be made, if desired clear across the Province to Shelburne through the wilderness. Fishing and hunting are excellent. Supplies are best got at Weymouth. Guides: H. F. Sabine and Benj. White (address of latter: Southville). Charges: \$2.50 with canoe, tents and outfit.

**SALMON RIVER**, village at the mouth of the river of the same name, 18 miles from Weymouth Bridge (on the D.A.R.), or 9 miles from station Hectanooga. Excellent salmon-fishing during the runs. Guide: Henry Melanson, of French extraction, as are many of the people in this part of the county. He offers accommodation in his own house.

WEYMOUTH, on the D.A.R., 45 miles from Yarmouth, at the mouth of the Sissiboo, a pleasant little town where excellent sea-fishing may be had. It is the station for the inland hunting and fishing places, like Havelock and Riverdale (see these). Hotels: Goodwin Hotel and Weymouth House, \$1.50 per day, \$8 to \$10 per week. Livery charges (E. F. Hankinson): Two-horse team, \$6 per day; one-horse, double-seated, \$4; light rig, \$3. Trip of 15 miles to hunting or fishing-grounds: Two-horse, \$5; one-horse, \$3. Game-Warden: John A. Grierson. The Sissiboo is a famous trout stream, and there are also salmon, though they are not encouraged to run up the river.

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### GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY

THIS county, lying east of Halifax along the Atlantic, has ever been favourably known for fish and game. Here you may find trout, sea-trout and salmon, moose and bear, and excellent bird-shooting. It is a rather inaccessible country and therefore unspoiled, especially the region near the town of Guysboro, where the tourist is a *rara avis*. Canoes are not much known, flat-bottom boats being most used, but canoes are always preferable, and should be taken along unless the expense is too great. The salmon-fishing is of course along the Atlantic shore, especially in the St. Mary's, Ecum Secum and Liscomb Rivers. Sea-trout are also found there and also in Goose Harbour, Salmon River, Cole Harbour, Torbay and New Harbour. These are little fished now, and the sea-trout run up to 6 lbs.

Big game is found in the western district, along the upper St. Mary's and Liscomb Rivers, and in the eastern part, starting from Guysboro; this portion is little hunted and moose are said to be thick.

CALEDONIA, on the upper St. Mary's River, reached by team from Sunny Brae and Hopewell.

Excellent moose-hunting and fishing district.

Board at Jas. W. MacDonald's: 75 cents a day.

Guides: Jas. W. Macdonald, J. W. Hattie, D. C. Clarke, J. C. Mitchell. Charge: \$2 per day and found. Mr. Macdonald will furnish meals in the woods at 20 cents each. Provisions for a very long trip should be

brought along. Fishing is done from boats, canoes not being plentiful in this district. Mr. Macdonald has two cabins in the woods, and charges for use of one and boat, 50 cents per day. Mr. Hattie has tent and outfit. Good places for trout are Chisholm and Kellie Lakes, Liscomb River, etc. Moose all round the place. Team-hire: about \$3.50 per day. Game-Warden: Daniel C. Clarke. Boats built at Hattie's sawmill for about \$5 each, good enough to get down the rivers in.

LISCOMB MILLS, a village at the mouth of the Liscomb River, which offers the best trout-fishing, both sea and brook, and is a good place to start from on a moose-hunt, as the country to the north is one of the best in the Province for big game. Guide L. Rhodenhiser writes that game-birds, wildfowl, bear and moose are all plentiful, and also salmon in the near-by streams, Liscomb, Ecum Secum, St. Mary's, etc. There is a comfortable hotel at Liscomb Mills, and provisions, canoes or boats, and outfits can be had there.

LOWER CALEDONIA is situated a few miles below Caledonia on the St. Mary's and is also a fine place to make one's headquarters, either fishing or hunting. It is reached in the same manner. Guides: Geo. W. Fraser Kenneth McQuarrie, A. Cruickshank. Charges: \$2 per day and found. Moose are found near the settlement, which makes it easy for ladies who are nimrods.

GUYSBOROUGH, a port on the eastern shore, at the head of Chedabucto Bay, is the gateway to a little known and visited, and therefore excellent sporting region, both for moose-hunting, trout-fishing, sea-trout and striped bass, and wildfowl. Snipe and grouse are numerous, and bears much more so than is wanted by the natives. Guysborough is best reached by the fast train of the I.C.R. from Halifax to Hetherton, and thence by stage (\$2). Hotels: Grant's and McDonald's, with low charges. Private board in town or vicinity procurable. Guides: D. J. Graham of Ogden, and Larry Gerroir of Lundy. Charge, \$2 per day for less than a week; \$1.50 if longer. These men may be hired through Dr. A. C. Jost, of Guysborough, or by letter direct to either man. Dr. Jost writes that there are very numerous streams and lakes within fairly easy reach of the town which yield first-class trout-fishing, many of

them hardly ever fished even by the natives. "Goose-Harbour River, Salmon River, Cole-Harbour River, Torbay and New Harbour furnish the choicest of sea-trout fishing during the runs, the fish weighing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 lbs. Salmon have not been so freely taken, because little fished for, but have been repeatedly hooked and lost on trout-tackle." Striped bass often follow the runs of sea-trout and afford fine sport. Boats for fishing and wildfowl hunting are to be had in the harbours, and often duck decoys and outfits.

The moose-grounds are fine, and easily reached by teams, the roads running near to the best sections. The animals are on the increase. Teams from Lawlor's livery cost: Single team without driver, per day, \$2; with driver, \$3.50 to \$4; double team and driver, \$5, the hirer paying all expenses.

SHERBROOKE, on the St. Mary's River, just about tidewater, is a fine salmon-fishing centre, as well as a good place to start on trouting and moose-hunting expeditions. It is reached by regular steamer from Halifax. (Plant Wharf). Hotels: Caledonia Hotel, Sherbrooke Hotel, Scotia House: \$5 per week. Guides: C. W. Pye, V. J. Pye, Wm. McIntosh, Blair Archibald. Charges: \$2 per day with boat. Canoes scarce. Good trout-fishing in the streams and lakes north of the town. The usual way is to drive up country to Caledonia or some other backwoods village, and then descending the St. Mary's or Liscomb Rivers, either taking boats along or ordering them in advance at Hattie's sawmill at Caledonia, or Cameron's mill, near by. The cost is about \$5 for a flat-bottomed boat. All such arrangements should be left to one's guide, giving him plenty of notice. The trips down stream are about 30 miles long and not so easy, though very interesting.

Sherbrooke is one of the best places for salmon in the Province. Best season from about the middle of May for two months. Mr. Pye killed 8 salmon in a day in late May, one weighing  $19\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. In 1907 he killed 37 salmon with his own rod. The usual flies are used, but the fish take bait readily, and have often been taken by trout-fishermen.

The Liscomb and St. Mary's moose districts can be reached by team, but the guides of the Caledonias and



Smithfield (which see) are more experienced in this sport. There are shore-birds and black duck near Sherbrooke.

SMITHFIELD, on the St. Mary's River (West Branch like Caledonia, but several miles below). Reached by team from Sunny Brae station. Good place to hunt moose and fish for trout. Guides: Daniel Smith Parker Smith and L. Cruickshank (address of two last Upper Smithfield). Charge: \$2 to \$2.50. Mr. D. Smith has had some well-known sportsmen with him for moose-hunting, and has been very successful. Team: \$3.50 per day.

TRAFALGAR, in the extreme north-west corner of the county in good moose country, between Trafalgar and 15-Mile Stream. Hotel, \$1 per day. Team, \$4 per day. Guide: Thos. McDonald. Reached by team from Hopewell. (Int. R.).

## HALIFAX COUNTY

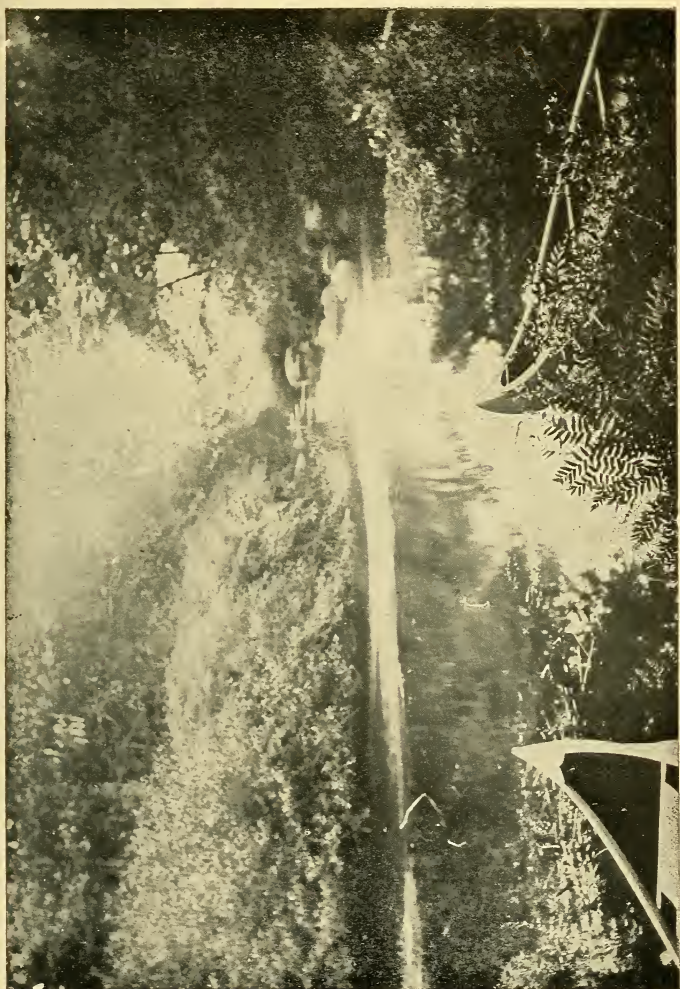
THIS is by far the largest county in the Province and one of the most important, not only from a commercial and social point of view, but as a sporting district, nearly twice as many moose being killed within its borders as in any other county, (153 in 1907; 151 in 1908), while, in addition to countless wonderful streams and lakes filled with trout and salmon, it boasts of all the pleasures that the sea affords, such as sea-fishing, yachting and wildfowl shooting. People often make the mistake of taking it for granted that near the capital of the Province the wilder sports are not to be found, but this is very far from the truth, for a great portion of the county of Halifax is composed of primitive wilderness, and moose have been shot within a few miles of the capital. While the most moose are sought to the eastward of Halifax city, trout are found everywhere, and salmon both east and west. "Within easy reach of the city of Halifax there are, to the westward, Indian River, Gold River, Ingraham, East River, the LaHave, Medway, Liverpool, the Clyde, the Shelburne, the Tusket, each of which has glorious salmon-pools." (Arthur P. Silver). Of these the Indian and Ingraham Rivers are in Halifax County itself. To the east come the Salmon, Musquodoboit, and the Tangier,

the St. Mary's, the last being in Guysborough. In Grand Lake, but twenty-one miles from Halifax by train, that gamiest of all fresh-water fish, the land-locked salmon, is found, though the natives have been carefully hiding it under the strange misnomer of grayling. (See below: Grand Lake).

HALIFAX, the capital city of Nova Scotia, as well as the largest and most important, is and must ever remain one of the chief attractions for tourists, on account of its romantic and picturesque situation, the intrinsic beauty of the town and its environs, and the historic memories that cluster round its ancient citadel. The Provincial Museum and many other public buildings are of the greatest interest, while the parks and the lovely North-West Arm, the headquarters of yachting, boating and country-club life, with its wonderful water-fêtes, compel the admiration of the most blasé traveller, who easily realises why the Haligonian should hesitate to leave what appears to be an ideal summer abiding place. The environs, such as Bedford, the outskirts of Dartmouth, etc., are most charming. Socially Halifax is the most English place on this continent. An excellent way to get a comprehensive idea of the city is by means of a tour in one of Robinson's "Seeing Halifax" coaches.

From very old days it has been famous as a naval port and military station, and it is still a place of power, though the Imperial garrison has been replaced by a purely Canadian force. Its harbour, widening out beyond the city into a lake, is one of the most secure as well as extensive and beautiful in the world. It is the Atlantic terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, which was built by the Federal Government to connect the Maritime Provinces with the rest of the Dominion: and it has a great over-sea trade, destined one day to be far greater than it is, with the United Kingdom, the United States, the West Indies, South America, Mexico, South Africa, and other parts of the world. At the wharves and piers stretching for four miles along the edge of the harbour, the largest ships afloat can load and unload. The arrivals and departure of ships, including coasting vessels, average about 10,000 a year.

Halifax is a seat of learning, for here is Dalhousie University; and it is also, of course, a seat of government.



EAUTIFUL SAND BROOK—(Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.)





Its churches, its charitable institutions, its clubs and hotels, its free library, its athletic organizations on land and water, its banks and shops and markets, its large and varied manufacturing industry, its electric tramways, its exquisite woodland park on the edge of the sea, its rustic walks and drives,—this combination of urban and rural advantages makes Halifax a pleasant place to live in.

But the urban importance of the city must not blind one to the fact that there is no better starting point for sporting expeditions, and there are probably few cities in the world that can boast of such a large proportion of sportsmen among their citizens. Everything in the several lines of outfitting and provisioning can be found here in the best qualities. Halifax is the headquarters of the Chief Game Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Knight, 88 Barrington Street, and the residence of the Secretary of the People's Game and Fish Protective Association (Mr. F. W. Russell, 56 Barrington Street), both of whom will be glad to impart information in regard to sport. Advice may also be sought from the local dealers in sporting goods, as well as from the Board of Trade, 129 Hollis Street, and from Game-Warden G. P. Henry, 140 North Street, who is familiar with every fishing and hunting ground in the county. There is also a well-recommended guide in Halifax, Geo. Chapman, 112 West Young Street, who has a cabin about 20 miles from the city (three hours by team) in excellent moose, grouse, woodcock and trout country, near Dollar Lake.

Halifax is reached by sea from New York, Boston, etc., by the "Plant Line" (from Boston) and the "Red Cross Line" (from New York). The excellent steamers of the Plant Line bring passengers from Boston (389 miles in 27 hours), with only one night spent on the ocean. Fare \$7.50; return, \$13. Red Cross Line from New York in 44 to 48 hours; fare: \$20; return, \$38. Another favourite route from the United States is by the Dominion Atlantic Railway steamers from Boston to Yarmouth, and thence either by D. A. R. through the beautiful Annapolis Valley or by H. & S. W. Ry. along the Southern Shore. Fare by Flying Bluenose Express (D.A.R.) or South Shore Express (H.&S.W.R.) \$9.50, or \$15 for return ticket. Parlour-car from Yarmouth: \$1.25. Another route is by rail or boat (Eastern

Steamship Co.) to St. John, N. B., thence to Digby by the Dominion Atlantic steamer, meeting there the "Flying Bluenose" train. Still another way is the all-rail route, via the Boston & Maine, Canadian Pacific or Maine Central and Intercolonial Railways.

From Quebec and Montreal the Intercolonial Railway runs directly to Halifax, connecting at Rimouski with the transatlantic lines. To the east the Intercolonial runs up to Truro and then on to Cape Breton as far as Sydney, the point of departure for Newfoundland. At Point Tupper the Intercolonial connects with the Inverness Railway and Coal Company for Inverness County points. The sporting centres along the eastern coast are reached by the Halifax & Canso Steamship Co.'s boats, as well as those of the Halifax & Sherbrooke and Halifax and Sheet Harbour lines. From Great Britain direct passengers may come by the fast steamers of the Allan Line, the Dominion Line and the Canadian Pacific Line, landing at Rimouski (on the St. Lawrence River) and coming thence by rail via the Intercolonial Railway. (In the winter season these steamers run either to Halifax or to St. John, N. B. direct).

DOLLAR LAKE, in the heart of the woods; fine trout fishing and moose-hunting. Team from Halifax: Address G. Chapman, Guide, 112 West Young Street, Halifax.

FOURTEEN MILE HOUSE, not far from Hubley's Station on the H. & S.W.R. (15 miles from Halifax), where teams meet the train. Hotel: Fourteen-Mile-House (E. B. Hubley), \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Guide: W. H. Hubley, who has boats on several lakes in the vicinity, with good trout-fishing. Charge, \$2 per day; boat \$1 per day. There is excellent moose-hunting near by.

GOFF, a settlement on the Guysborough Road, 6 miles from Enfield on the Intercolonial Railway. Good moose district. Game-Warden: Geo. Miller.

GRAND LAKE, a large body of water lying about 20 miles from Halifax, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, well-known as being the haunt of a very gamey fish miscalled by the natives the "grayling," but which is really, according to Mr. Harry Piers, Curator of the Provincial Museum, the landlocked salmon (*salmo salar sebago*), though it seems to resemble the

ouananiche of Lake St. John, Quebec, as it really has access to salt water. In habits it is more like the Maine fish. It rises to the fly in May and June, but is more often taken with the live or artificial minnow or with a spoon. Trolling is the usual method, except at the beginning of the season, when it may be taken at the foot of the Canal and at the Rawdon River, where it empties into the lake. The net-fishermen are said to be causing a distinct decrease in the number of salmon, a practice which should be summarily put a stop to. Wellington is the nearest station to Halifax on the lake, the next being Grand Lake Station. Near the upper end is Enfield (see Hants Co.). There are only two licensed guides in the vicinity, John Bradley, of Wellington (\$2), and A. P. Horne of Enfield, although there are plenty of other men to be had, as well as boats for hire. (See also Wellington).

GUYSBOROUGH ROAD, see Goff.

HUBBARDS, on the H. & S.W.R., (34 miles from Halifax, 214 from Yarmouth) is beautifully situated on the sea near the Lunenburg county line. Boating and sea-fishing may be enjoyed on the salt water, while such waters as Mill Lake, a short distance away teem with trout. Moose are plentiful in the woods to the north. Hotel Gainsborough, well recommended. (See Advt.).

JEDDORE, the name of several villages, East, West, Lower West, Head, Oyster Pond, etc., on the Jeddore Harbour, about 35 miles from Halifax, reached either by steamer or stage. There is good trouting, duck-shooting and moose hunting in the neighborhood. There are no hotels, but sportsmen are comfortably housed by the guides, who have boats and some camps, but no tents or canoes. Guides: Wallace M. Day, Henry Day, Willoughby Day and Alexander Day, all living at Oyster Pond, at the head of the eastern arm of the harbour. Charges: \$2 per day. Ship Harbour waters and hunting grounds adjoin.

LEWISTON, see Sheet Harbour.

LOCHABER MINES, a settlement north of Sheet Harbour in the eastern part of the county and very fine moose-hunting and trout-fishing district. The residents say that there are also plenty of salmon in the Sheet Harbour and East River waters, "if people would try

for them." Reached via Sheet Harbour (which see). Hotel: John S. McCarthy's. Charge: \$1 per day, \$3.50 per week. Team: \$3 per day with driver. Guides: John S. McCarthy, Alexander McCarthy (who is also Game-Warden), John Parker McCarthy, Jos. H. Malay, Parker Malay. Charges: \$2 per day. Some of the guides have good camps at advantageous points, as well as boats. There are few canoes. Outfits of the simpler kind can be had as well as provision staples. Anything elaborate should be brought along. (See also Sheet Harbour).

LOWER SACKVILLE, village  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bedford (I.C.R.) near Halifax. Hotel: Belle View, moderate. Guide: J. T. McKenzie, who will meet parties at Bedford. He charges \$3 to \$5 per day according to what is demanded. Trout and landlocked salmon of exceptional size are promised, fishing being done in the lakes round Sackville. There are also moose. McKenzie has tents, camps, boats, and outfits.

LOWER MEAGHER'S GRANT, see below.

MEAGHER'S GRANT, a village on the Musquodoboit River, 11 miles from Musquodoboit Harbour, and about 16 miles from Milford station on the I.C.R. Hotel: Bain's moderate. Guide: Charles Grant, \$2.50 per day, presumably with boat. Mr. Bain, who lives a mile from the village, can accommodate several persons in his own house. He has canvas and other boats on several of the best lakes and streams. There is good trouting and also salmon-fishing, the latter when a freshet allows the salmon to pass the damm at Musquodoboit Harbour. Bain complains that at other times this damm stops the fish, a serious charge. There are plenty of grouse and woodcock in the neighbourhood, which are never disturbed by the natives. Moose are also plentiful within a few miles of the village. Guide at Lower Meagher's Grant, a short distance down-stream: James Dillman.

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT, a village on the upper reaches of the river of the same name, 18 miles from Shubenacadie (fare \$1 by stage), in good fishing (trout) and moose-hunting country. Guide: H. B. Dickey.

MOOSE RIVER GOLD MINES, a mining village near the head of Scraggy Lake, 18 miles by stage from Shubenacadie on the I. C. R. Guide: R. H. Cameron, who



is also a Game-Warden. Mr. Cameron has two boats in Scraggy Lake, and is much employed by sportsmen from the cities. The region is so hard of access that both fishing and hunting are extra good. Trout, moose, bears, ducks and game birds are all plentiful. The network of lakes and stream is one of the most extensive in the county and should offer grand canoeing-trips with fine fishing. No canoes can be had in Moose River Gold Mines. Mr. Cameron charges \$2 per day with boat. Geo. A. Murchy is also a guide at Moose River. (See also Scraggy Lake.)

MOSER RIVER, on the coast near the Guysborough line, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Reached by steamer "Dufferin" from Halifax, leaving Thursday night, arriving next morning. Also by daily stage from Shubenacadie (I.C.R.). The country behind the town, extending into Guysborough county, is full of all varieties of fish and game, particularly sea-trout, brook-trout, and salmon, moose, bears, grouse, snipe and duck. Hotel: Strathcona House, moderate. Game-Warden: Herbert Bezanson. Guides: H. Bezanson, John Spiers, who has camps and boats, Robert Lowe. Charges: \$2 per day. Team, Single, \$3; double, \$5 per day with driver and found. After the trout season is well advanced (July 1st) the sea trout and salmon begin to run into the streams. Arrangements for trips may be made with Mr. Bezanson, an old hand, who has camps, boats and teams. There is a taxidermist near at hand. Some of the best districts nearby are the Quoddy, Ecum Secum and Liscomb Rivers.

MURCHYVILLE, village south of Middle Musquodoboit, 20 miles from Shubenacadie (I.C.R.), stage \$1.50. It lies in a good moose-hunting region. Game-Warden: W. H. Day. Guides: W. H. Day, Artz Murchy, Lewis Murchy, W. J. Scott. No particulars sent.

MUSQUODOBOIT RIVER, a fine river for sea-trout and brook-trout. Musquodoboit Harbour, the village at the head of the inlet from the sea (28 miles from Halifax, fare by stage, \$1.50) should be a good headquarters for fishing, and shore-bird and wildfowl shooting. Hotel: Skidd's. Particulars may be had of Game-Warden Henry, 140 North Street, Halifax.

NORTH BEAVER BANK, a village in fine fishing and hunting district, 8 miles by team from Beaver Bank on the D.A.R. Guide: Wm. Nelson, who also takes boarders and sells bungalow sites. Charges: \$2, including boat and tent. There is land-locked salmon fishing in the lakes near by, and snipe, woodcock and partridge in the covers. Many moose have been killed in the vicinity. Nelson charges \$10 extra if a moose is killed, but that includes removal of animal to station.

OYSTER POND, see Jeddore.

PROSPECT, Upper and Lower, villages on the coast west of Halifax (about 20 miles). Game-Warden: John Selig, who writes that the district is very good for trout and moose. Accommodation for sportsmen may be found at his house, as well as with S. E. Duggan, White Lake, W. D. Coolen, Shad Bay, and Martin Fader, Bay Side.

SACKVILLE, see Lower Sackville.

SCRAGGY LAKE, a wild and extensive body of water connected with the Tangier River system and said to contain large trout. It is reached best from Moose River Gold Mines (see above), or from Ship Harbour (see below), or Tangier by canoe, a very fine trip. It is a fine hunting country, especially for moose. Geo. Chapman, 112 West Young Street, Halifax, guide, is familiar with the neighborhood.

SHEET HARBOUR (West River), a town at the head of Sheet Harbour, 77 miles from Halifax, best reached by the boat of the Halifax and Sheet Harbour Steamship Co., (Chisholm & Co.). Game-Warden O. P. Fraser writes that there is a very extensive and fine game country to the north, containing an abundance of moose, bear, wildcat, fox and grouse. It is a favourite resort of sportsmen from outside, who speak well of it. Tents, canoes, and general outfit had best be brought along. Hotels: Conrod's, \$1.25 per day; McPhee House, \$1 per day. Team with driver, about \$3.50 and found. Guides: P. Purcell, Wm. Tupper, Alex. McCarthy, jr., G. Grant, R. L. Grant, J. A. Malay, C. W. David, and others not yet licensed. It is a fine trouting country, full of lakes and streams. Sea-trout are numerous. Boats to be had. Apply to Warden Fraser. Guide at Lewiston near by: C. Routledge.

SHIP HARBOUR, village at the head of the bay of the same name, reached by steamer from Halifax. It lies in splendid fishing and shooting country, though no particulars have been forwarded. Game-Warden: J. W. Webber would probably furnish information. There is one licensed guide: J. Fahie. The guides from Jeddore are also available.

TANGIER RIVER, stream well-known for good salmon-fishing, about 60 miles from Halifax. Tangier is the village near its mouth. No particulars have been sent. Application should be made to Warden O. P. Fraser, Sheet Harbour. (see above).

WELLINGTON, see Grand Lake.

WEST LAWRENCETOWN, a village about 10 miles east of Halifax near the sea, very highly recommended as a resort for fishermen and bird-hunters. Trout, both brook and sea, are said to be large and plentiful, and there is good salmon-fishing. Snipe, duck and other game-birds are abundant, and both the guides mentioned below have good bird-dogs for hire. Hotel: Charles McDonald's, well recommended. Guides: Henry Nangle and C. Tupper Conrad; charge, \$2 per day and found. Both are good and experienced. There are moose in the neighbourhood.

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## HANTS COUNTY.

THIS is primarily an agricultural and shipping county, and contains the important town of Windsor, which boasts the oldest college in Nova Scotia, King's, as well as the foremost Protestant girls' school, Edgehill, both connected with the Church of England.

The reports in regard to sport have been very meagre. The River Hibbert region is a good one for fishing and for moose.

CENTRE RAWDON lies in this district. Guide: Ernest Johnson. Charge: \$2 per day. Good outfit, with boats, tents and camps in the woods. Game-warden: John H. Conlon, of WALTON, on the Basin of Minas, writes that

moose are plentiful there. Also woodcock and grouse.

Game-wardens John McDonald of SOUTH UNIAKKE, and Andrew P. Horne of ENFIELD, will give information about their districts if called upon.

Enfield is very nearly on the famous Grand Lake (see Halifax Co.), where landlocked salmon and fine trout are to be had.

Warden Horne tells of a wonderful canoe trip of some 75 miles, starting from Dartmouth (Halifax), and proceeding by the Dartmouth and Waverley Lakes, the Fall River, Grand Lake and Shubenacadie River to the latter's mouth, at Maitland, on the Cobequid Bay.

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### KING'S COUNTY.

**K**ING'S COUNTY, adjoining Annapolis on the northeast, is fully as fertile and productive as that famous county itself.

It is in King's County that we come upon the little village of Grand Pré, whose fame has spread as far over the world as English literature reaches. It is an English village now, but close to the railway track you may see the well, the old brimballe, from which Evangeline is supposed to have drawn water, and the venerable willows which certainly sheltered the little Acadian community idealized by Longfellow. In scenery as well as history King's County is rich; for here, keeping guard over the Basin of Minas, towers Cape Blomidon.

Wolfville in King's County is like Windsor in Hants, a great seat of learning. Here stands the Acadia University maintained by the Baptists, though not for themselves alone. Kentville is a railway centre, being the headquarters of the Dominion Atlantic line.

King's offers the sportsman all the tidbits of the Province, though perhaps not in such abundance as some other districts. Salmon-fishing and duck-shooting, formerly of the first class, are now only fair, owing, in the first instance, to the ineffective preservation of the streams, and, in the second, to the increase of "gun-bearers," not sportsmen. The woodcock-shooting is often excellent (Black River region, etc.), but cannot absolutely be depended on. Grouse are plentiful, and trout are



found everywhere pretty well back in the country to the south of the railway. In this region, too, moose are plentiful, though a relatively small number are killed. Bears are comparatively numerous.

ALTON, south of Kentville, reached by team. Guide Frank DeWinter writes that trout, grouse, etc., are plentiful, as well as moose, in the back country. Outfits and provisions must be brought from Kentville. Boats are to be had at Alton. No charges given.

AYLESFORD, on the D. A. R., is in about the same country as Kingston (see below). Guide: Frank Carey.

BERWICK, on the D. A. R. Guide: H. H. Woodworth.

KENTVILLE, on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, of which it is the business headquarters, 146 miles from Yarmouth. A thriving town, with good hotel accommodation. Guides: Harry L. Cole, James Toney.

GRAND PRÉ, the home of "Evangeline" (see railway folders, etc.) Game-warden R. H. Chipman writes that black (blue-winged) duck, grouse, plover and snipe are plentiful, geese occasionally.

Trout can be found in abundance up the Gaspereau, the Forkes and the Black Rivers, Beaver Brook and Gaspereau Lakes. Salmon are killed with the fly in the Gaspereau, but illegal netting and inefficient wardenship have nearly destroyed this sport. Board at Grand Pré \$6 per week.

Canoe-trip up the Gaspereau River to the lakes, about 15 miles, and very beautiful.

KINGSTON, near Kingston station on the D. A. R. by the Annapolis line, has a fine wild country to the south of it. Hotel: \$1.50 per day, \$7 per week. Guide: Frank Cassidy, well recommended, who has boats on the back lakes and shelters in the woods. Charge: \$2 per day, boat 50c. extra. He is also a game-warden. Cloud lake, nine miles from Kingston, contains fine trout, both brook and the big gray trout (probably togue or lake-trout), which latter run up to five pounds. They are taken by trolling deep with minnow or spoon. From this point many excellent trips can be made through the numerous fine waterways with occasional short portages between. Moose are said to be plentiful. Magistrate F. E. Palmer will give information and advice.

LAKE GEORGE, on the country road from Kentville, at the head of the Gaspereau Lakes, in fine fishing and hunting district. Guide: J. H. Crocker.

SOUTH ALTON, near Alton (see above). Guide: F. E. Dorey.

WOLFVILLE, a thriving and beautifully situated town on the D. A. R. near Grand Pré. It is much frequented by summer tourists, and its inhabitants are noted for their culture. There are many excellent hotels and boarding-houses. The walks and drives are delightful, and include excursions to Grand Pré, Blomidon, etc.

For trout and salmon one must go back into the country by team, but the distances are not great. Guide: Frank Toney, Indian, is familiar with all the fishing-grounds and knows, too, the back country well, where moose are to be had. He is a good salmon-fishing guide, but complains bitterly that the streams are not well protected by the fish-wardens.

Bird-shooting is good round Wolfville, though subject to fluctuations, as in other districts. Black duck and partridge (ruffed grouse) are plentiful; woodcock less so. Dogs are hard to hire. Yellow-legs and black-breasted plover are often very numerous.

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## LUNENBURG COUNTY.

THIS county, lying on the Atlantic shore between Halifax and Queen's, is a large and important one, and contains some first-class fishing and hunting-grounds. The settlement was planted about the middle of the 18th century, soon after that of Halifax.

The settlers who were induced to come over and form its population were not English, but they were subjects of the King of England, who was also King of Hanover. The town and county of Lunenburg are still inhabited largely by the descendants of these German pioneers, and the old German speech has not yet died out among them; but they have for the most part adopted that other variety of Teutonic speech, which we call English.

The shore folk of Lunenburg are great fishermen, getting more out of the sea than any other county; and

the forests of the interior maintain another important industry. Agriculture, however, finds a congenial home both in the beautiful valley of La Have River—which prides itself on being the Nova Scotian Rhine—and in a fine stretch of farming country far inland.

The scenic beauty of the south coast culminates in the exquisite land-locked bays of St. Margaret and Mahone (Chester), with their panorama of islands numberless. American as well as Canadian holiday-makers have discovered the charms of these summer resorts, and their wants have to be supplied by the farmers around. The more permanent local market, too, is not to be despised. Lunenburg town has its manufacturing industries, among which the building of yachts and motor fishing-boats must now be reckoned; while Bridgewater, 15 miles up La Have River, has its great saw-mills, and the forests also maintain the pulp mills of New Germany.

CHESTER, a charming seaside resort that has become very popular of late years, and justly so. It is situated on the H. & S. W. R., about 50 miles from Halifax, on Chester Basin, the head of the great Mahone Bay, while at its back are the wild forests of the wilderness. It is this juxtaposition of forest and sea that make up the charm of the place. The Basin is free from the dangerous billows of the outer waters, and renders boating safe. There is plenty of trout-fishing in spring and autumn, as well as woodcock-shooting in the latter season, though one must bring his own dog. In summer there is driving, walking, bathing, boating and sea-fishing for bass, mackerel and other smaller fish, besides a chance at the great leaping-tuna (horse-mackerel), which comes into the bay after the herring and mackerel, and the chase of which with heavy tackle is apt to be wildly exciting. The smoothness of the bay makes tuna-fishing less dangerous here than in some other waters. There are excellent hotels at Chester (Hackmatack, Lovett, Columbia, etc.) besides many comfortable boarding-houses. Sailboats may be had from \$10 per week up, including skipper. Rowboats also to be had. Fishing guides in the place.

Chester is especially a health-resort, and several excellent physicians spend the summer there in their professional capacity. Send for the pamphlet, "Chester and

Her Emerald Isles," to be had of the Municipal Clerk, who is always ready with information.

MAHONE BAY, port on the H. & S. W. Railway, on the outskirts of a fine fishing and hunting region. Game-warden: Karl Zink. Guides: Karl Zink, G. A. Mader. Charges: \$2 per day.

Trout-fishing is first-class in the Gold River and many other waters, including the famous La Have. A trip by canoe may be made up the Gold River and thence, with a few portages, into Nine-Mile (Sherbrooke?) Lake, a large body of water in which it is said that togue, or lake-trout (sometimes locally called hake) are caught of very large size.

There are many moose-districts, the sportsman having a wide choice. This had, however, best be left to his chosen guide. Bears are said to be numerous. Woodcock-shooting is excellent, but dogs must be brought along.

NEW ROSS, (R.R. Station, Chester Basin, on H. & S. W. Ry.) in the interior of the county, on the road between Chester and Kentville, 20 miles from the former, where supplies may be had. Game-warden: Dr. F. C. Lavers, who writes that moose, partridge, woodcock, snipe, ducks and geese are plentiful, and that trout are very numerous in about twenty-five lakes situated within a radius of ten miles. Guide: J. S. Murphy; Charge, \$2 per day. There are several hotels with charges from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

WALDEN, a village fourteen miles from Mahone Bay. (See that town). Guide: Samuel Mader; Charge, \$2 per day.

WOODSTOCK, see Walden.

PARKDALE, a village 12 miles from New Germany, on the H.&S.W.R. (change at Bridgewater coming from Halifax; or at Middleton, coming from the north). Write to Game-warden Hez. Rafuse about teams, guides, board, etc. His house is about a mile from the large Nine-Mile Lake (Sherbrooke Lake), which yields fine togue, or lake trout. Excellent trout-fishing, grouse and duck shooting are to be had, and moose are plentiful, as well as bears and wildcat. Mr. Rafuse charges \$2 for guiding; boat 50 cents per day. There will be several



licensed guides appointed this year. Team from New Germany, \$1.50. Mr. Rafuse has camps in the woods, and good tents.

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### PICTOU COUNTY.

NO information whatever regarding the sporting advantages of Pictou County has been received by the editor, but no doubt there is plenty of trout-fishing and moose-hunting in the southern portion, extending into Guysborough County.

Game-warden: Alfred O. Pritchard, New Glasgow. Guides: Ronald McQuarrie and W. A. Hattie, Sunny Brae, and Frank Munroe, Stellarton. Sunny Brae (comfortable hotel) is a good place to start from on a moose-hunt.

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### QUEEN'S COUNTY.

QUEEN'S COUNTY as a sporting region yields the palm to no other part of the Province; indeed it is so good that citizens of the surrounding counties take habitual toll of its game and fish.

Its chief town, Liverpool, was described eighty years ago as the best built town in the Province; and if it does not yet aspire to rival its namesake in Old England, it has its ambitions which are likely to be realized as the resources of the land become known and developed. The building of schooners is not yet extinct; and quantities of wood-pulp are manufactured in this county for the paper makers of the world. Queen's county boasts, by the way, of the finest water-power in the Province. This region was first settled in 1759, not by Englishmen from the old country, but by Englishmen nevertheless, from the New England colonies. They were true sons of the old Viking stock, by the way, and when New England itself revolted they harried its shores with considerable effect. They have no enemies now; but the sea is still their hunting-ground. Their ancient foes and kinsmen are glad to buy the lobsters that they catch, and, in the canned state, the Port Mouton lobster is not unknown in Europe.

Fish, forest and farm, these are the three big F's here as in many other parts of the Province.

The reasons for Queen's quality as a sporting district are not far to seek. It contains within its borders the greater parts of the two great water-systems of the Liverpool (formerly Mersey) and Medway Rivers, the former the most extensive in the Province, while the latter is said to be the finest salmon-stream we have. In the middle of its wild back country lies Nova Scotia's largest lake, Rossignol, with its fine tributaries, while, farther to the north, the county line runs through another large and beautiful body of water, Fairy Lake. (See under Annapolis County.) Some of the best moose-ground in the world lies in the neighborhood of these two lakes, and the vast network of waterways offer canoe-trips of the most fascinating description.

LAKE ROSSIGNOL is connected with the sea at Liverpool by the lower part of the Liverpool River, about twenty miles long, with some grand rapids to run. It is about twelve miles long by eight miles broad, and consists really of one large lake and several smaller ones. Its islands exactly number the days of the year. Into it flow several of the very best trout-streams, the upper Liverpool, Shelburne and Screecher Rivers, besides numerous brooks, leading in their turn to more distant waters teeming with trout. Just where the Liverpool River rushes out on its journey to the sea lie the famous Indian Gardens, a beautiful open stretch of country, once the site of Indian settlement, while at the mouth of the Screecher, a short stream connecting Rossignol with Fourth Lake, lies the old Indian burying-ground, now hardly to be traced.

Rossignol may be reached either by ascending the river from Milton, just above Liverpool: by teaming from Greenfield or Caledonia; or by a canoe-trip from Maitland, or even from South Milford in Annapolis County, by way of Fairy Lake and the lower Liverpool, one of the finest canoe-trips in the world, and with fine trout-fishing all the way in spring or late summer and autumn. Ascending the Screecher, the canoeist may in good water go farther up a series of lakes and streams, until, by a moderate carry across the flat divide he outs his craft into the upper waters and the Jordan River, on which he can descend to the Atlantic again. Or he can

ascend the Shelburne River from Rossignol to Sand Lake, thence to the Tobeatic Lakes, famous for their trout, and, by a long portage, strike the headwaters of the Roseway, descending it to the Atlantic at Shelburne. (It should be stated that this Shelburne River is not connected with the town or county of Shelburne). But the tourist may pass on through Sand Lake and farther up the Shelburne to a short portage leading into Pebbleloggitich, Pescawah and Pescawess Lakes, and thence by a portage of two miles, across into Fairy Lake, coming out at Maitland, Annapolis County, or proceeding still further on up one of the fine streams flowing into that most beautiful of all our lakes. There is no end to the magnificent fishing and canoe-trips to be undertaken either from Rossignol or Fairy Lake. (A. B. Paine's "Tent Dwellers," a fascinating and humorous tale of a fishing-trip to these waters may be recommended to prospective visitors.)

CALEDONIA, a chief sporting centre, situated at the end of a branch of the Halifax & South-Western Railway (change at New Germany). From here we reach by team, either Maitland and Fairy Lake (see Annapolis County), Rossignol (either at Low's Landing or the Indian Gardens), or Ponhook Lake, as well as all the fine fishing and hunting country lying between and beyond. Hotel: Hotel Alton, kept by Byron Kempton; rates \$2 per day, \$8 per week. Outfits for the woods can be obtained in the town. Game-warden: Joseph A. Patterson. Guides: Joseph A. Patterson, James Sherrieff, James E. Sherrieff, Jr., J. G. Sherrieff, and several others not licensed as yet. Charges: \$2 per day, or with complete outfit \$2.50 to \$3. Other guides can be had from outlying towns by application to Mr. B. Kempton or Mr. Patterson. Teaming canoes or boat to or from landings on the lakes, about \$2.

Moose-hunting and trout-fishing are Caledonia's specialties.

GREENFIELD, situated on the Medway River, a few minutes' walk from the large and beautiful Ponhook Lake, and about seventeen miles from Liverpool by team. Hotel: Maple Leaf Hotel (B. Hunt), \$1.50 per day. Tents, canoes or boats, and complete outfits for the woods can be had here, as well as provisions. Guides: Boardman Hunt, Lemuel Hunt and Porter F. Hunt, as well





on the coast; best time after New Year's. There is a boarding place there.

MILL VILLAGE, near the mouth of the Port Medway River, and a short distance from the station of Medway on the H. & S. W. R., is one of the chief headquarters for salmon-fishing in the whole Province, the pools here comparing with the very best in other countries. Application should be made to Mr. L. D. Mitchell, proprietor of the Riverbank Hotel (see advt.) and a licensed guide. Mr. Mitchell provides everything either for salmon-fishing, trout-fishing or moose-hunting. Hotel charges: \$1.50 per day, \$9 per week. Guides: Mr. Mitchell and Ephraim Zwicker. Mr. Mitchell charges \$2.50 per day for guiding; boat or canoe, .25 per day; tent, camp kit and blankets, .25 for all per day; provisions (when in the woods) \$1.50 for sportsman and guide per day.

NEW GRAFTON, near Maitland (Annapolis County), on the shores of the beautiful Fairy Lake. Guides: John H. Lewis (\$2.50 with canoe), and Thomas Canning (\$2, or \$2.50 with canoe). Canning has cabins on the lake and one in the woods. These men can also be hired from Maitland, South Milford, or Caledonia. (See Maitland and Fairy Lake, Annapolis County).

SOUTH BROOKFIELD, a village three miles from Caledonia, partaking of the sporting advantages of that place. Guides: L. A. Crooks, James B. McLeod, J. Pitman Smith. No charges given, but probably \$2 per day. Game-warden, H. L. Spidle. Mr. George Seaman, a local game-lover, will furnish information.

WEST CALEDONIA, three miles from Caledonia, farther into the woods. Guide: Patrick F. Lacy, a well-known bear and wildcat trapper and hunter, and a fine moose-hunter; has several cabins in the deep woods. Michael McGinty, another famous bear and moose-hunter and trapper, was not licensed in 1908.

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## SHELBURNE COUNTY.

SHELBURNE COUNTY, occupying, with Yarmouth, the extreme south-western end of the Province, is very important from a sporting point of view. A large part of the county consists of a wooded wilderness, which stretches up into that central

hunting-ground that is the greatest in Nova Scotia. The extensive river systems of the Jordan, Roseway and Clyde, offer trout-fishing second to none, while salmon abound at the mouth of the Jordan, though illegal netting at this point has, in the past, done much to discourage the sportsman. Grouse, snipe, ducks, and various shore-birds are plentiful along the coast. The back country is difficult of access, there being few roads, but for that very reason game is particularly thick, especially moose. The towns of the coast offer many attractions for summer visitors, among them excellent sea-fishing, boating and bathing. The county is now connected with Yarmouth and Halifax by the Halifax and South-Western Railway, as well as by steamer.

ALLENDALE, a village, four miles from Lockeport. Guide: Robie Walls.

BARRINGTON PASSAGE, on the H. & S.W.R., fifty miles from Yarmouth. Board at hotels, \$5 per week. There is a fisheries officer and a guide (A. H. Knowles). Duck and shore-bird shooting is good. Also sea-fishing.

CLYDE RIVER, two miles from the railway station of Port Clyde, a village on the Clyde, in first-class fishing and hunting country. Hotel: Rural House, \$4 to \$5 per week, where provisions and outfits can be found. Canoes probably not to be had. Guide: J. D. Smith, experienced and much praised as moose-hunter and fisherman; charge, \$2 per day; no outfit. The Clyde waters are full of trout, and the moose-country lies almost at the doors of the settlers' houses. Teaming: \$2.50 per day.

LOUIS (or LEWIS) HEAD, village on the coast south of Sable River, station on the H. & S. W. R., where board may be had and provisions purchased. Eben Ringer, guide at Louis Head, has outfit. His charge is \$2.75 per day, which presumably includes the hire of a boat. Excellent duck and shore-bird shooting. Some geese. Moose are sought north of Sable River.

LOCKEPORT, delightful town on the coast, much frequented now by summer visitors on account of the superb bathing-beach, the finest, it is claimed, in the Province. One alights at Lockeport Station, on the H. & S. W. R., and takes a steamer to the town (four miles). Boating, picnicking to the beautiful islands, and sea-fishing are among the attractions of the place. and

there are many hotels and boarding-houses, board running from \$5 to \$10 per week in the summer season. (See Bradford's "South Shore" guide.) Guides near by are Robie Walls at Allendale (four miles), and Rupert Decken at Rockland (six miles) or two miles by water, from town. Sea-fishing is excellent. Salmon-fishing can be had at the mouth of the near-by Jordan. Trout in the many waters to the north. Moose-hunters can outfit here if desired. There is fine shore-bird and black duck shooting, and some geese are shot. Grouse are plentiful.

Game-warden, James R. Ruggles, is an experienced sportsman, and always ready to impart information.

LOWER OHIO, a farming and lumbering settlement on the Roseway River, seven miles above Shelburne. Fine trout-fishing in the Roseway and other waters. It is on the outskirts of the fine moose-country to the north. Game-warden Bertram Bower writes that the usual game birds are fairly numerous, and that in one place wild geese can be had in season. He also mentions that bears are plentiful, too much so, for "three of them stole turkeys in Mr. C. Davis's barnyard last week"! Outfits and provisions can be had at Shelburne.

SHELBURNE, the county town, on the H. & S. W. R., was settled by Royalists and was at one time, shortly after the American Revolution, a very prosperous place. To-day its industries are ship-building, the exportation of fish and granite-quarrying. It is one of the chief centres in the Province for yachting. Fishing is good in the Roseway (Shelburne River) and other waters. R. M. Bower keeps sportsmen's supplies. Mr. Frost of the Atlantic House, will engage guides.

UPPER CLYDE, on the Clyde River, reached by team from Shelburne (sixteen miles) or from Clyde River (see above). All the small game and birds are plentiful, and the fishing is good. It is a favorable place to start on a moose-hunt, as it taps the wildest back country. The natives assert that moose are on the increase in their vicinity, as few sportsmen come there. Accommodations at the farmers' houses. Guides: James H. Bower and Thomas H. Davis, both good. Charge: \$2 per day with tent, canoe or boat and outfit.

## YARMOUTH COUNTY.

**T**HIS is the most easterly of the counties of the Province, and therefore in closest touch with the United States, with the natives of which it is a great favorite as a summer resort, as its climate is delightful, and such usual evils as hay-fever are unknown. Without exaggeration nine-tenths of the whole county may be described as a great game and fish preserve, which denotes its significance from a sporting point of view. The fisherman may find all kinds of angling, from the capture of the lordly salmon and the gamey trout, in the waters of the Tusket River, to taking the pollock with the fly and deep-sea fishing of excellent quality. Moose, bear and wildcat haunt the back-country, and there is particularly fine woodcock, duck and shore-bird shooting. The county is not a large one, but about sixty moose are killed each season within its boundaries.

Every sporting expedition starts from the enterprising and sport-loving town of YARMOUTH, which is the center of the county in even greater measure than Paris is said to be of France. Its situation at the extreme south-western end of the Province, and the fact that is the terminus of a line of fine and fast ocean-going steamers (Dominion Atlantic Line, see advt.) to Boston, Mass., make it the easiest place for the tourist to get to, if he is in a hurry to cast his fly to the salmon or trout, or train his rifle on the king of all big game, the moose. You leave Boston in the afternoon and breakfast next morning in Yarmouth. (Fares: single, \$5; return, \$8.) There are excellent hotels and boarding-houses at all prices. The town is well prepared for the tourist, who has but to apply to the Secretary of the Tourist Committee of the Board of Trade, or to Mr. Roy S. Kelley, the courteous President of the enterprising Yarmouth branch of the People's Game and Fish Protective Association, to obtain all necessary information concerning sporting matters or accommodation and prices. The Yarmouth branch of the Nova Scotia Guides' Association is a particularly thriving one. Game-warden: C. R. Kelley. Local Guide: J. H. Cook. Charge, \$2 per day; has boats, trained dogs, decoys, etc. Motor-boats (also with



# YARMOUTH

**The Gateway to Nova Scotia**

ONLY SIXTEEN HOURS  
FROM BOSTON

☞ YARMOUTH has one of the best Hotels in Eastern Canada.

☞ YARMOUTH is within driving distance of the Tusket River, one of the most famous SALMON and TROUT streams on the Atlantic seaboard.

## **Woodcock Shooting in Season.**

☞ MOOSE-HUNTERS should study the advantages of YARMOUTH COUNTY before starting out on their next BIG GAME hunt.

**All kinds of Supplies for Hunting and Fishing can be bought in Yarmouth.**

BOOKLET WILL BE MAILED, OR REQUESTS FOR PARTICULAR INFORMATION WILL BE CHEERFULLY COMPLIED WITH, BY

**J. BOND GRAY,**

Secretary Tourist Committee, Yarmouth Board of Trade,

**P. O. Box 177, YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia.**

cabins for cruising) and row-boats for sea-fishing may be had of C. J. O'Hanley. The shops are wonderfully good. Teams: There are many good livery stables, and teams may be hired from \$2.50 per day upwards according to the style of turnouts. They can furnish everything from a single team to a buckboard holding twenty-five persons. The charming environs of the town offer delightful drives and walks. Send for pamphlet, "Yarmouth, the Ideal Summer-Land," published by the Board of Trade. (Also to be had at the Boston offices of the Dominion Atlantic and Halifax and South-Western Railways.)

NOTE:—All guides recommended are members of the "Nova Scotia Guides' Association," and charge a minimum of \$2 per day.

BAD FALLS,—see Quinan.

CENTRAL KEMPTVILLE,—see Kemptville.

COMEAU'S HILL,—a fishing village seven miles from Arcadia on the Halifax and South Western Railway (see advertisement) (first station from Yarmouth), and near very excellent shorebird shooting, the bag consisting of summer and winter yellowlegs, plover, willet, "brown-back," etc., as well as march-birds, and also duck, snipe, woodcock and grouse. Guides:—J. DeVillier, Albert Clements and Eddie Kinney (address of last: Little River Harbour). Boats, floats, dogs, decoys, etc., are all to be had. There is accommodation at DeVillier's and other houses.

DEERFIELD, a settlement 5 miles from Ohio on the D.A.R., in good country for trout and moose. Guide: W. B. Hatfield, well recommended, who has tents, camps, canoes, etc.

GAVELTON, village 3 miles from Tusket station on the H. & S. W. R., a starting point for trouting up the Tusket waters, and for moose hunting. Guides: F. H. Gavel, E. H. Grave and S. W. Marlin, who have tents and boats. Boarding place: Mrs. Hatfield's.

KEMPTVILLE, a thriving lumbering village 12 miles east of the station of Brazil Lake on the D. A. R., where teams meet passengers by agreement. It is the chief inland centre for sport, as it lies on a branch of the fine Tusket River, and the back country abounds with moose

and other big game. Hotel: Imperial (E. F. Walton). Guides: Melvin H. Reeves (has a cabin in the best moose country), J. H. Sabeau, E. F. Walton, O. P. Roberts, O. R. Roberts, Judson Gray, Leonard Morton, G. R. Walton, Geo. Burrill, John Hurlbert.

AT EAST KEMPTVILLE, close by, are: R. H. Bower, A. L. Bower, Heman Crowell, Thos. Crowell, Ellison Gray. At CENTRAL KEMPTVILLE: Ezra Gray, Alfred Forbs, Ralph Crowell.

Most of these guides are well recommended and have good outfits, tents, camps in the woods, boats, etc. Ellison Gray is the only one who guides for salmon fishing especially, although, with the increased preservation of the Tusket, pools near Kemptville once good are soon likely to be so again.

Moose hunting expeditions are not usually made by canoe, as in many other parts of the Province, the usual manner of reaching the hunting ground being here by team. Inquiries concerning provisions, outfit, etc., should be made in advance.

Some of the best canoe trips, with good fishing, are: from Kemptville down the Tusket River to the sea; Kemptville to Moose Lake and return; Kemptville to Barrio Lake and return. A much more extended trip may be made up the Tusket to its head-waters, then by a branch over into the River Clyde and down to the sea, duration ten days.

LITTLE RIVER HARBOUR, a fishing settlement near the station of Arcadia on the H. & S. W. R. Good place for shore birds, such as yellowlegs, plover, willet, and also black duck. Guide: Eddie Kinney, well recommended.

PORT MAITLAND, a favorite sea bathing resort, on the Bay of Fundy, 13 miles from Yarmouth, surrounded by beautiful drives. Many summer visitors come here, as there are excellent hotels and boarding-houses. It is not primarily a sporting centre.

PUBNICO, a township on the southern coast, and a station on the H. & S. W. R., consisting of several fishing villages, Pubnico Harbor. East, Lower East and West Pubnico, Pubnico Head, etc. In some districts only French is spoken, the inhabitants being descendants of the Acadians of "Evangeline." Pubnico Harbor is

sheltered and safe for boating, and there is good sea-fishing, while the hinterland is full of game.

QUINAN, a backwoods village 10 miles from Bellevue station on the H. & S. W. R., the inhabitants of which are of French extraction. It is in a wonderful game and fish country, moose, wildcat, trout, duck, etc., being plentiful. The guides are good but not very well equipped in regard to outfit. Guides: John Frotten and Mark Frotten (address, East Quinan), the former has a cabin in fine country, and tent. J. M. Meuse is well equipped; he guides also for salmon (not in this district), and has a "tolling" dog, which lures ducks within reach of the hidden sportsman. Joe Pictou (Indian) guides for everything, including salmon; he has a good wildcat hound. All these men are well recommended. They are not well off as regards canoes. One American shot in this region last year moose, bear and wildcat, besides taking all the trout he wanted before the game season began.

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### CAPE BRETON ISLAND

THE island of Cape Breton, politically a part of Nova Scotia, and separated from it by the narrow Strait of Canso, is composed of two northern counties of Inverness and Victoria, and two southern, Cape Breton and Richmond, these two divisions of the island being separated by the beautiful and picturesque Bras d'Or Lakes. It is a land of agriculture and mining, but it also contains some fine brook and sea-trout fishing, some of the best salmon-angling and the only caribou-hunting in the Province. As the caribou have been protected for many years, the hunting should be first-class now.

The people are by large majority Highland Scots, whose forebears left the Old Country about a century ago; and, as their farms were considerably isolated till recent years, more often ancient ways survive in the New Scotland than in the old. The Gaelic is largely spoken, and though few old people are left who cannot also speak English, there are many congregations who would not dream of calling a minister unable to preach



in Gaelic. Unfortunately, the people are heedlessly letting their old language slip away from them.

King Coal is the reigning monarch of Cape Breton, the most celebrated mines being those of Sydney on the north-east coast, while the south-west coast also has a mining district of considerable importance.

The coast scenery of the Island is magnificent; especially in the north, where the cliffs rise to a great height—the highest altitudes of Nova Scotia are in Cape Breton—and the bathing beaches of Ingonish, Big Glace Bay, and Mira Beach are unsurpassed.

But Cape Breton has a coast inland, paradoxical as it may sound. The Bras d'Or lakes, which you notice on the map forming a great cavity in the heart of the island, are really a land-locked "golden arm" of the sea, and the charm of these wonderful lakes has attracted many a man of wealth to build his summer residence on their shores. The interior is generally a rolling country, well wooded, and diversified by many rivers and lakes.

Cape Breton is reached by the Intercolonial Railway. Another pleasant way, though longer, is by the Plant Line steamer from Halifax to Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, connecting there with the I.C.R. (Halifax to Hawkesbury—\$3.50. Boston-Hawkesbury—\$10; return—\$17; by Plant Line).

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## CAPE BRETON COUNTY

THIS is commercially the most important of the Cape Breton counties, containing the great, thriving towns of Sydney and North Sydney and the major part of the coal-fields. There is, however, plenty of sport, both bird-shooting and angling for salmon, trout and sea-fish, including the enormous leaping tuna.

It may be said that, except in well-known tourist districts, the price of living, help, teams, etc., is very low in Cape Breton.

BEAVER COVE, a station on the Intercolonial Railway, some miles west of Sydney, is a good place to start from if trout or birds are wanted. Game-Warden Archibald Gillis will give any needed information, and

will look out for lodging, which he says is very cheap in the vicinity. Guides: Jas. P. Gillis, John P. Gillis, Jos. C. McDonald, A. McPhee, Dan. A. McNeil of Beaver Cove, and others near by.

GABARUS, reached from Louisburg by team. Good trout-fishing and wild-fowl and shore-bird shooting.

GLACE BAY, a thriving place on the coast, fifteen miles from Sydney by the I.C.R. Hotels: Petrie House, Hotel Glace Bay. There is a fine bathing beach here, and good sea-fishing and bird-shooting. Apply to the hotel proprietors.

LOUISBURG, the terminus of the S. & L. R., and the site of the great French fortress, now in ruins, which was captured in 1744 by a detachment of New England colonial militia under William Pepperell. It is a chief point of interest for tourists. The sportsman can also find good shore-bird and wild-fowl shooting in the neighborhood.

MIRA RIVER DISTRICT. Alight at Mira. Hotels: Mrs. McKenzie's and Mr. Martell's, at the mouth of Mira River, on the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, 29 miles from Sydney. The river is about 32 miles long, practically a long, narrow lake, with the tide running up a long way. In some places two miles broad, it narrows in other to a few hundred feet, and is full of little bays and other hiding places where wildfowl gather. Many trout-brooks run into it. It is entered by boat from Mira. In Mira Bay, not far from the station itself, there is during the summer a splendid chance to fish for tuna (or horse-mackerel), which grows in Atlantic waters to a great size, 400 pounds being nothing out of the ordinary, and 800 pounds not uncommon. These big fish, which leap from the water like salmon, have not yet been taken here with rod, line and hook, though Sydney gentlemen have made the attempt, and Mr. J. K. L. Ross stayed with one big fellow for about twelve hours, only to be obliged to cut loose. There is great sport to be had for fishermen with the proper outfit, which should be the heaviest known. But, even if rod and reel are not used, there is plenty of sport in catching the tuna with hand-line, or even in harpooning them. Boats have been capsized by their enormous power in struggling against the harpooner. The season

for tuna begins about the middle of July. There are also striped bass to be had in Mira Bay and other Cape Breton and Guysborough waters, as well as enormous sunfish.

Persons desiring to fish in the Mira district should communicate with Mr. L. A. Petrie, proprietor of the Kamp Kill Kare Hotel (see below), Sangaree Island, Mira, C. B. Mr. Petrie should be addressed at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, up to June 1st.

The salmon season begins about June 20th. The fish run up the Mira to spawn in the brooks running into it, but they have been taken right at Mira Bridge, near the station. Beautiful sea-trout appear in July. Hotel "Kamp Kill Kare" (\$1.50 per day) stands on Sangaree Island, about nine miles up the river. Mr. Petrie has gasoline launches, row and sail-boats for hire. At Albert Bridge, six miles up the river, is a house kept by Wm. Burke, and at Marion Bridge, 21 miles up, is another.

This district is destined to become a Mecca for sportsmen.

SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY, the termini of the I. C. R., are important mining and industrial centres with excellent shops and outfitting houses.

## INVERNESS COUNTY

**T**HIS county is a little known region except round the Margaree River and Lake Ainslie, but contains many waters that would richly repay exploration.

NORTH-WEST MARGAREE, a village in the heart of the trout and salmon region, is a good place to fish these celebrated waters, new visitors to which are recommended to read an article by B. W. Mitchell in "Field and Stream" for June, 1907, as well as E. A. Samuel's fine book, "With Fly, Rod and Camera," a beautiful but expensive volume. The place is reached by team from Baddeck (28 miles), or by rail to Inverness Town, and thence by team (20 miles). The first route is prettier. Hotels: kept by Mrs. A. M. Ross and Jas. W. Ross. Charges, \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Two-horse team and driver: \$6 per day. Much of the fishing requires no guide,

unless one stays out over night. The fishing regions are pretty well settled.

Trout are plenty and of good size. The Margaree is one of the best salmon-streams in the Province, and the records made by anglers are very good indeed. Canoe trips are easy to make. The scenery is very picturesque. The large and beautiful Lake Ainslie can be reached by canoe, and it will repay a long camping visit.

Game-Warden: Donald Ross. Guide: Philip Hanigan. Charge, \$2. Best districts for fishing are the north-east branch of the Margaree and the Harvard Lakes.

Hunting Caribou takes place in the back regions between north-east Margaree and the Cheticamp River on the barrens to the north.

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## VICTORIA COUNTY

**B**ADDECK and Ingonish in this county represent opposites, the first being a celebrated summer resort, well known to tourists and offering excellent fishing, while the other is one of the chief headquarters for caribou-hunting.

BADDECK, in a lovely situation, on a little bay of the Bras d'Or Lake. Made famous by C. W. Warner's "Baddeck and that sort of Thing." Reached by steamer from the Sydneys, or by rail (I.C.R.) to Iona and thence by steamer. Hotel: Telegraph House, J. Dunlop, proprietor, who will furnish all information. Teams may be had here for the celebrated Lake Ainslie and Margaree River fishing (Inverness Co.), as well as to the caribou grounds of Ingonish. Baddeck is a lovely spot to tarry in with many beautiful walks and plenty of boating and fishing. There is partridge (grouse), hare and duck shooting in season; also some geese.

CAPE NORTH, the "farthest north" village on the road from North Sydney, is said to be a good place for caribou, though the country can be hunted from Ingonish. Reached by steamer from Sydney.

NORTH INGONISH. Guides: A Roberts, M. Brewer, H. Roberts, Sam Jackson, T. Stockley, S. Warren.



Charges: \$2 daily. Boats or canoes are not used for caribou-hunting. The country is rather mountainous in parts.

SOUTH INGONISH, on the coast about 30 miles north of Sydney, and reached by steamer, leaving Sydney and North Sydney twice a week, in about 3½ hours. Fare: \$1.

It may be called one of the best starting points for caribou hunting. This animal is locally called deer. Provisions and outfit should be brought from North Sydney or elsewhere. Game-Warden: Geo. Brewer, who will furnish all information, and has had long experience. Guides: J. Brewer, Angus McDonald, Tim Whittie, Garret Doyle. Charges: \$2. The caribou country lies about 10 miles back from the settlements. It is reached generally on foot.



# Literature.

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## GENERAL WORKS

- McLeod, Robert R., "Markland, or Nova Scotia," published in 1903, a fine description of the history, natural resources and beauties of the Province. Expensive book
- Murdock, B., "History of Nova Scotia," 3 vols. 1865. "The best printed collection of facts concerning the history of the Province."
- Campbell, Duncan, "Nova Scotia," Montreal, 1873. "The most readable history of the Province."
- Dawson, Sir J. W., "Geology of Nova Scotia, etc." London, 1891.
- Gilpin, Dr. Edwin, "Mines and Mineral Lands of Nova Scotia." Halifax, 1880.
- Geological Survey of Canada. Reports.
- "Proceedings and Transactions of the N. S. Institute of Science." Vols. 1-13. Halifax, 1863 to date. (Geology, fauna, etc.)
- There are several county histories, one of the best-known being the "Standard History of the County of Annapolis, including Old Port Royal and Acadia," by Calnek and Savary. To be had (\$3) of Judge Savary, Annapolis Royal.

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## TOURIST HELPS

Under these may be included the regular guide-books, the special booklets published by individual communities (mentioned in our chapter "Where to Go"), and railway advertising folders, among which may be mentioned "Forest, Stream & Seashore" (Intercolonial Railway), "Vacation Days," "The Land of Evangeline," etc., (Dominion Atlantic Railway), "The Ocean Shore of Nova Scotia" and "Roads to Sport," (Halifax & South Western Railway), all of which may be had by applying to the passenger agents of these roads, which also publish other special folders and pamphlets. The Office of Industries and Immigration at Halifax publishes booklets describing the resources and advantages of the Province, which may be had gratis on application.

Among the regular guide-books may be mentioned Baedeker's "Canada," Bradford's "South Shore of Nova Scotia," etc.

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### SPORTING BOOKS

- Silver, Arthur P., "Farm-Cottage, Camp and Canoe in Maritime Canada and Newfoundland." London, 1907. Deals mostly of Nova Scotia, and is a fine and up-to-date book.
- Veith, F. H. D., "Recollections of the Crimean Campaign, etc." Contains a few chapters on N. S. sport. Montreal, 1907.
- Hardy, Maj.-Gen. C., "Forest-Life in Acadie." London, 1869.
- Dashwood, R. L., "Chiploquorgan, or Life by the Camp-Fire, etc." London, 1872.
- Bolles, F., "From Blomidon to Smoky, etc." Chiefly about birds.
- McLeod, Rob. R., "In the Acadian Land." Nature, birds, etc. No shooting or fishing.
- Swann, H. K. "Nature in Acadie." Mostly birds. No shooting.
- Warner, C. D. "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing." Boston, 1884.
- Paine, Albert B., "The Tent-Dwellers," a deliciously humorous account of a fishing trip in Nova Scotia, containing much good advice.
- 

### GENERAL SPORTING HAND-BOOK

"The Way of the Woods," by Edward Breck (obtainable everywhere), is written by a resident of the Province, and contains full information about all subjects connected with sport in the woods. It is especially valuable for the sportsman in the northern wilderness, telling him what he should have, where to get it, what it costs, etc. Also how to fish, shoot, trap, photograph, cook, camp and cure his ills and wounds.

Tourists, and especially sportsmen, are strongly recommended to read the advertising pages of the sporting magazines, and to send for the catalogues of the best firms, which are often full of valuable information and hints.

The Editor of this Guide will always be happy to answer all questions about wild sport.

# Amendments to Nova Scotia Game Laws.

---

PASSED IN APRIL 1909.

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The open season for moose has been made a fortnight earlier, being now September 16th to November 16th.

Cow moose are protected until 1912.

Open season for hares ends February 1st., instead of March 1st.

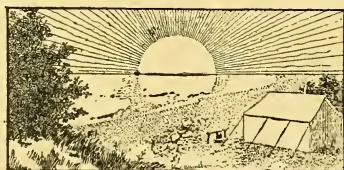
Otters are protected between March 1st. and November 1st.

Prohibition of hunting with dogs between February 1st. and October 1st. is extended to cover all mammals.

Wild geese, brant and sea ducks, are added to the birds that can be shot after sunset and before sunrise.

Liberty is extended to non-residents to carry in the woods firearms of caliber not greater than .22 without taking out a non-resident license.

Provision is made for facilitating the export of heads and hides, etc., of moose by non-resident licensees killing the same.







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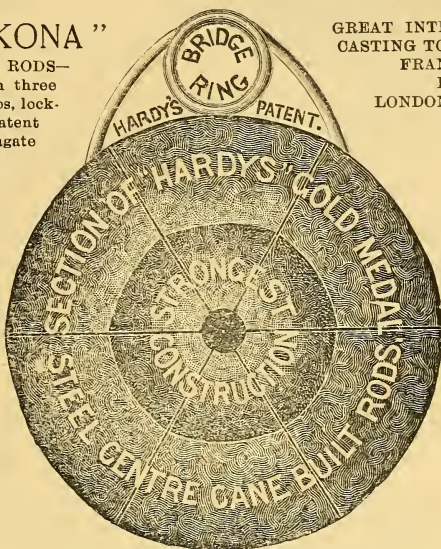
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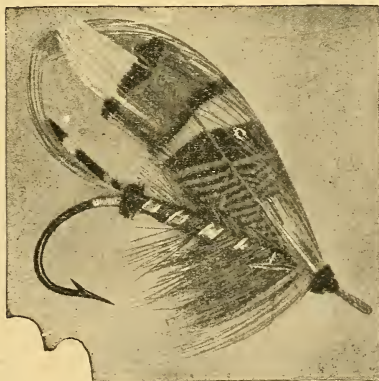
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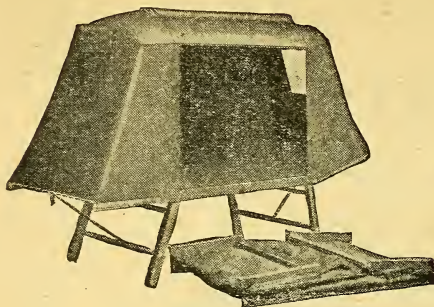
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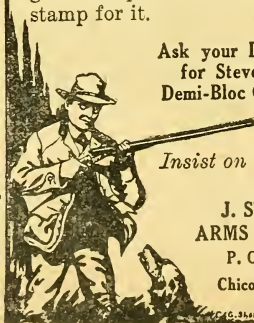
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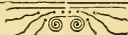
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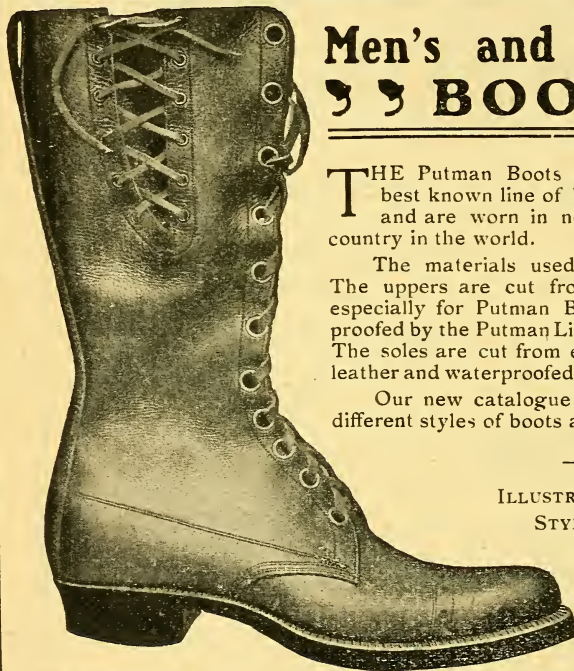
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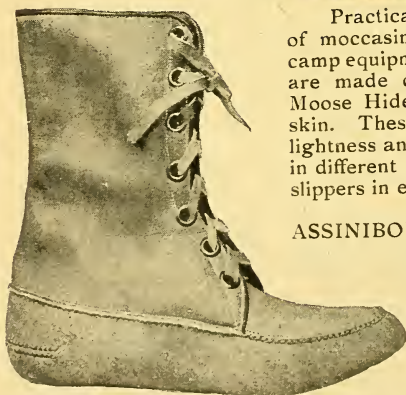
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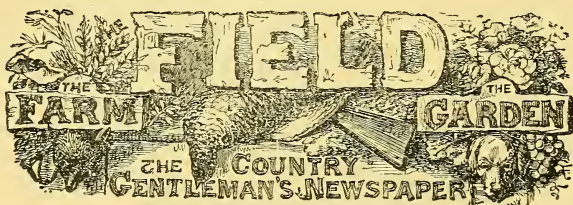
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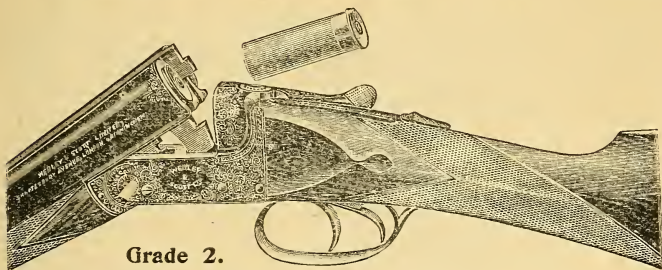
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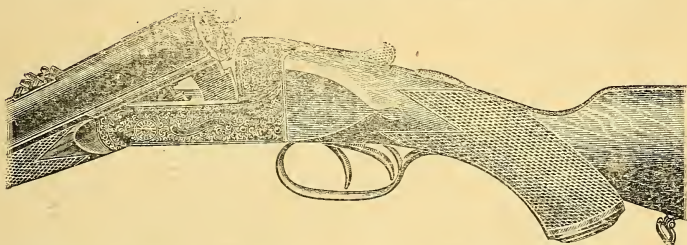


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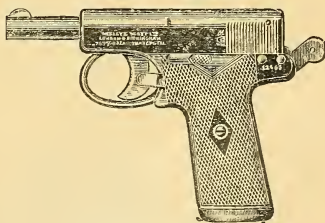
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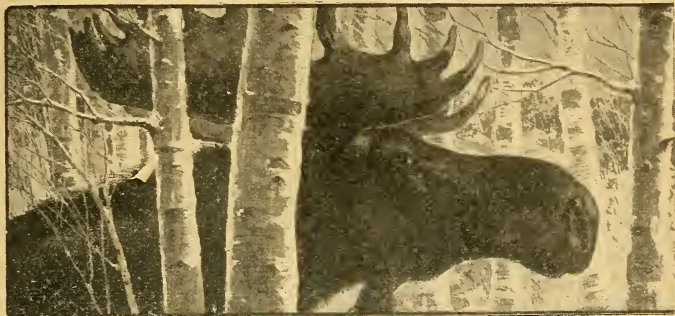
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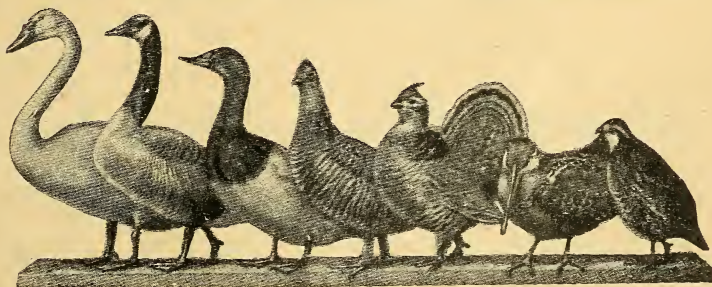
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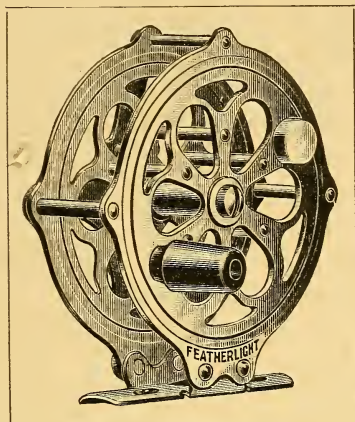
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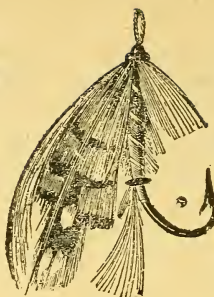
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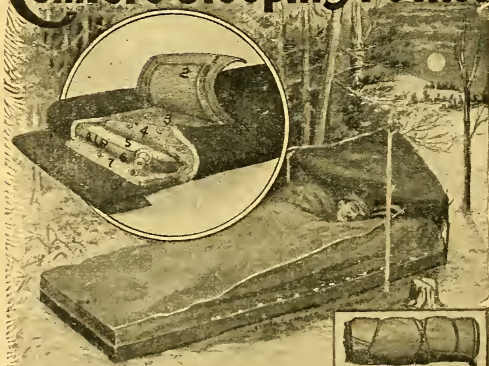


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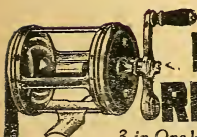
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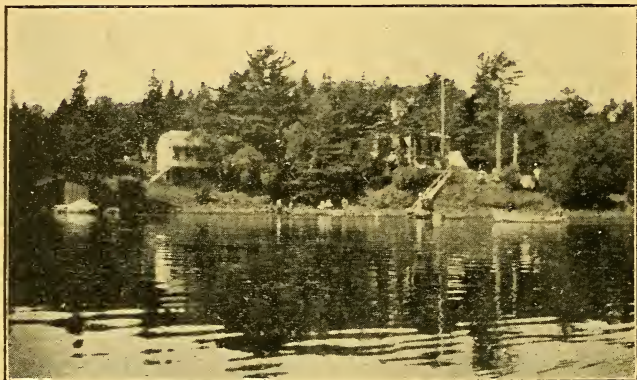
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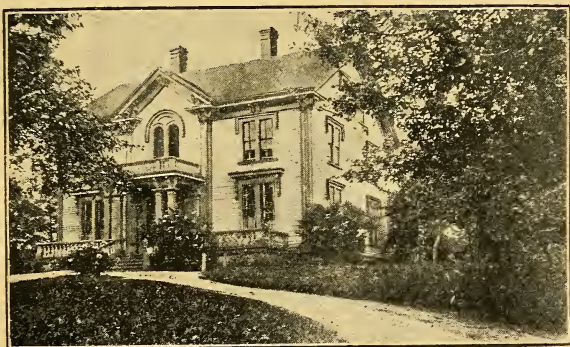
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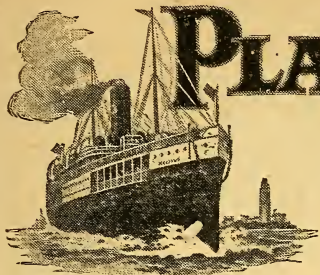
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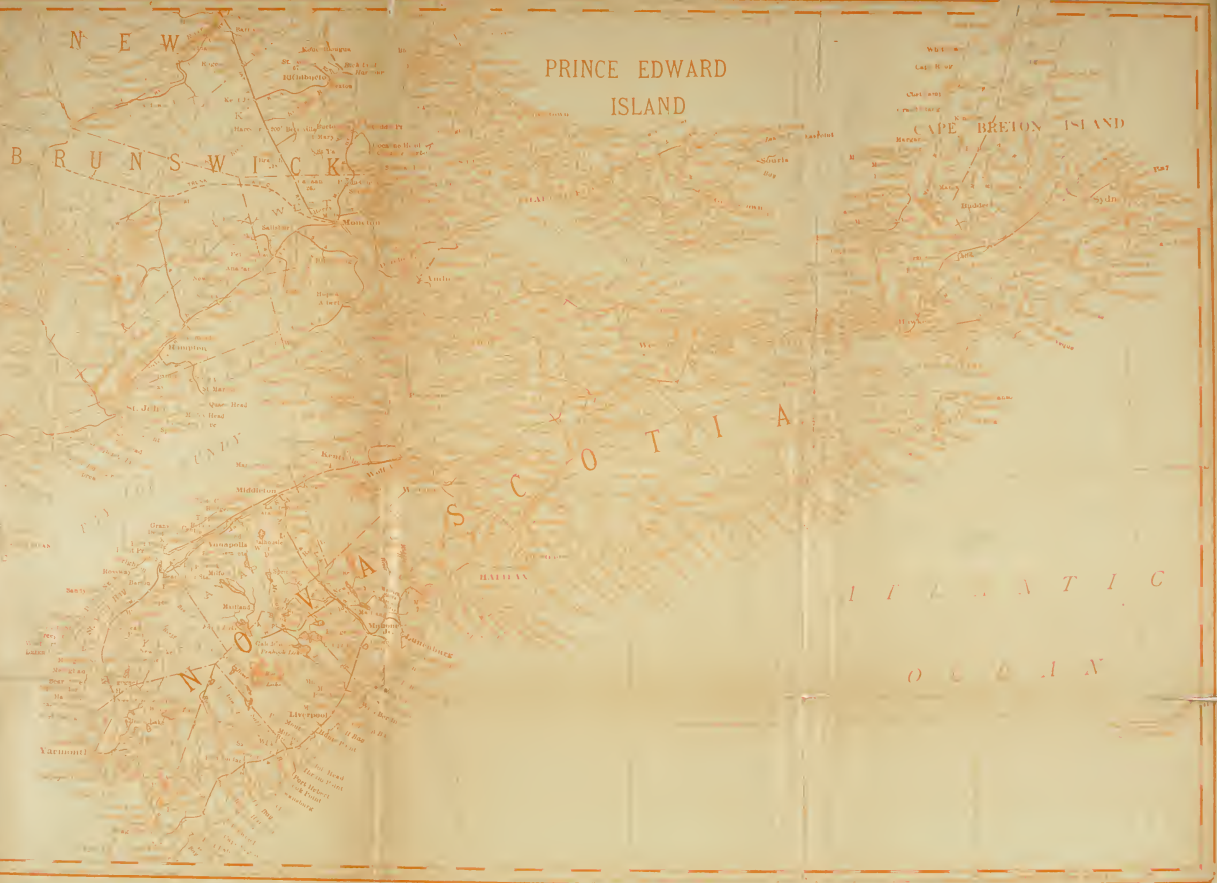
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